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HON. WARREN F. DANIELL

By Harlan C. Pearson

The death, at his home in Franklin, N. H., on July 29, 1913, of Hon. Warren Fisher Daniell elicited so widespread an expression of affection, admiration and appreciation as to indicate clearly the high position he held in the hearts and in the minds of the people of his own state and of many others.

There is something almost wonderful and certainly very creditable in the way Mr. Daniell gained and retained such popularity through the long years during which he met so many people in so many different ways in his various capacities as leader of industry, manufacturing and agricultural, and leader of politics and public affairs.

Mr. Daniell was a "self-made man" in the best sense of that oft-used term. That is, he owed his eminent success in life to himself; to his own use of the good health, stout heart and sound mind which God and his ancestors gave him; to long application of early formed habits of intelligent industry and thoughtful observation; to the consistent maintenance of the same high standard of honor in private, public and business life. He did not rise, and would not, by wronging, oppressing or defrauding his fellows. On the other hand he was ever ready with kind words, helpful deeds, wise counsel, all modestly hidden from the public view.

But a brief and simple outline of Mr. Daniell's career will make more plain to the reader the excellence and distinction of the man than would pages of eulogy, however justifiable.

Warren F. Daniell was born in Newton Lower Falls, Mass., June 26, 1826, the son of Jeremiah F. and Sarah (Reed) Daniell. His father was a paper-maker by trade; a strong man, reared in the school of adversity, the mainstay from early boyhood of a widowed mother and orphaned brothers and sisters.

When Warren was nine years of age his father, who had been engaged in the manufacture of paper at several places in Massachusetts, located at Franklin, taking charge of a small paper mill which had been established there, upon the wooded banks of the Winnipiseogee River, by Kendall G. and James L. Peabody. The Messrs. Peabody had not made a success of the business and in looking for an expert paper-maker were directed to Mr. Daniell.

He soon purchased the interest of J. L. Peabody in the mill and the firm of owners became Peabody & Daniell. Mr. Daniell's knowledge and enterprise were instrumental in equipping the mill with new machinery, hauled for the purpose from South Windham, Conn., the journey requiring three weeks' time. One of the first Fourdrinier machines in this country was included in the improvements.

Upon this little mill, it is only fair to say, the fortunes of the present city of Franklin, prosperous and promising, were founded.

A historian says: "The machinery was scarcely in position when a fire destroyed the factory and its contents, leaving the owners, in the midst of the hard times of 1837, bankrupt in nearly everything but courage, reputation and a determination to succeed, which enabled them, after many struggles, to rebuild and proceed in a small way with their business. The erection of the cotton mills at Manchester soon after gave them an opportunity to purchase large amounts of paper stock at low prices, and from that time they were moderately prosperous."

Meanwhile the youthful Warren, who had attended a few terms of school in Massachusetts before the removal of the family to New Hampshire, was sent to Concord to get a little more book learning in the intervals of earning his board and clothes by work upon a farm. But even this pursuit of knowledge under difficulties was soon shut off and at the age of fourteen he closed his school books, as it turned out, forever. At one time he planned to enter the academy at Tilton, but an accident to his father prevented the carrying out of his dlan.

So that the remainder of his youth was devoted to hard work; a fact, however, which did not embitter him with life, but on the contrary seemed to develop in him an optimism which continued one of his chief characteristics to the last.

Mr. Daniell entered his father's paper mill at the age of fourteen years, as has been said, as an apprentice, and he remained there until he was twenty-five, learning all there was then to know about the business. To which may be added that throughout his subsequent active career he was careful to keep always abreast of the times in the great developments of manufacture and industry, being in this as in other respects a leader and not a follower.

In those days the highest wage he received as a journeyman was one dollar and twenty-five cents a day and it is another characteristic of the man that he made this amount suffice for his needs even when to his own support was added that of his young wife and little child. As in his later years he showed that he well knew how to enjoy wealth and use it wisely, so in those younger days when fate was trying his metal he displayed prudence, self-denial and fortitude to an extraordinary degree.

But to these qualities he added ambition, and in 1852 he left Franklin for Waterville, Maine, where, under contract, he erected and put in operation a paper mill. Then he managed a similar mill at Pepperell, Mass., for a year.

In 1854 his father bought his partner's interest in the mill at Franklin and asked Warren to come into the business, which he did, returning to Franklin as the junior member of the firm of J. F. Daniell & Son. This partnership continued and prospered for a decade until in 1864 the elder Daniell retired and the son became sole proprietor.

He continued in that relation to the business until 1870, building up both the mills themselves and their reputation for excellence of product until there were few other industries in the state so well and widely known.

In 1870 Massachusetts capitalists organized the Winnipiseogee Paper Company and bought the plant from Mr. Daniell, who located in Boston, forming a connection with a leading paper house there. But he found himself longing for his New Hampshire home and soon returned there, buying a large interest in the company to which he had sold and becoming its resident agent and manager; later, its president.

In these positions he continued with uninterrupted success until the trend of the times in industry brought about the consolidation of the Winnipeseogee Paper Company with the International Paper Company as one of the latter's constituent plants, a relation which still exists.

As a manufacturer Mr. Daniell was scrupulous in his insistence upon the square deal in his relations with his employees and his customers, alike. And he had the absolute confidence of both these classes, not only on this account but also because he was recognized as master of the business in every one of its steps.

Mr. Daniell's life work was that of a manufacturer, but he did not allow it to absorb all of his time and attention. On the contrary it would be hard to find a man of equal prominence in business who had so many other lines in which he was interested and upon which he was an authority.

A lover of country life, he always was interested in the prosperity of New Hampshire as an agricultural as well as a manufacturing state, and for many years he showed his interest by maintaining a model farm of large extent within the limits of the city of Franklin. Here was blooded stock of all kinds, including as fine a herd of Jersey cattle as the state could show, swine, poultry, etc. On his farm as in his mill Mr. Daniell sought the newest and best machinery, the latest ideas in crops and fertilizers, in order to get the best results. He belonged to and generously supported various state and county agricultural societies and throughout his life was one of the most familiar figures at our principal fairs.

Residence of Warren F. Daniell—Front View

An ardent sportsman, it used to be said of him that the man who wished to buy a really good dog without being cheated in the process would have the best success if he got Warren Daniell to make the purchase for him.

But it is in connection with another branch of sport and of farm life, the breeding and racing of horses, that Mr. Daniell's fame was the greatest and most widespread. At the Grand Circuit race meetings and at those with which the season annually cul-

minates at Lexington, Ky., at the great New York sales and shows; at the principal stock farms of the country; there were few more regular attendants than Mr. Daniell and not one who surpassed him in the number of friends by whom he was recognized and honored.

Forty years ago Mr. Daniell took a more active part in the fun and the old-timers delight to tell of seeing him drive Sorrel Dan, Bristol Bill, Belle Dean and others in races on various New England tracks. But while he derived a great deal of enjoyment from driving his own horses on track and road, it was as a breeder and owner that he was more widely known, especially during the last few decades of his life.

In the skilful selection and combination of blood lines for the production of fast and game trotters and pacers he had few equals, and another gift which caused his fellow-horsemen to look upon him with admiration was his ability to go among the hundred yearlings at a large stock farm and pick out unprepossessing youngsters that afterwards turned out to be turf stars.

A mere catalogue of the fine horses Mr. Daniell owned during his lifetime would occupy several pages of this magazine, so we will merely recall a few names which thrill every turf follower with vivid recollections; those of the little gray queen of the trotting tracks, Edith H., and her handsome daughter, Fanny Rice; Muchado and his son, Barnard; Ben Como and his son, Ben Como, Jr.; Birchleaf, Clayton and Franklin.

Mr. Daniell's preferences were not for political life, but it was inevitable that a man of his prominence should be considered by his fellows in connection with public office, and that, being so considered, his disinclination should be overcome by the call of duty.

Although a Democrat by party affiliation in the midst of a then strongly Republican region, Mr. Daniell was six times elected to the State House of Representatives, twice to the State Senate and once to the Congress of the United States, in all these bodies performing his appointed duties with diligence, discretion and an eye single to the public good. This was shown in his very first term in the State House of Representatives when he refused to join in the opposition of his party to the million dollar defense bill.

At this session, 1861, he served on the committee on education; in 1862 on military affairs; in 1870 on roads, bridges and canals; in 1875 on national affairs; in 1876 on judiciary; and in 1877 on finance.

Mr. Daniell was elected to the State Senate of 1873 from the old Eleventh District, receiving 3,419 votes to 2,967 for Stephen Kenrick, and served on the committees on State institutions, banks, military affairs and elections, by appointment of the president, the late David A. Warde of Concord. He was reëlected in 1874 over the same opponent, receiving 3,630 votes to Mr. Kenrick's 2,993. President William H. Gove of Weare named him on the committees on incorporations, elections, towns, roads, bridges and canals, and as the senate member of the joint standing committee on State House and State House yard.

In November, 1890, Mr. Daniell was elected to the National House, receiving 21,426 votes to 21,077 for Orren C. Moore of Nashua, and on March 4, 1911, took his seat as a member of the Fifty-second Congress of which Charles F. Crisp of Georgia was speaker. He appointed Mr. Daniell a member of the committee on naval affairs, of which Hilary A. Herbert of Alabama, afterwards secretary of the navy, was chairman, and of the committee on expenditures in the war department, of which Alexander D. Montgomery of Kentucky was chairman.

Among other members of this House were William J. Bryan of

Nebraska, William Bourke Cochran of New York, Jonathan P. Dolliver of Iowa, Tom L. Johnson of Ohio, John Lind of Minnesota, Benton McMillin of Tennessee, Sereno E. Payne of New York, Isidor Rayner of Maryland, Benjamin F. Shively of Indiana, William M. Springer of Illinois, Henry St. George Tucker of Virginia, Joseph Wheeler of Alabama and George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, all of whom have since been a delegate from New Hampshire to the National Democratic Convention.

During the Civil War he was a sincere supporter of the Union cause and did much to assist in raising troops in New Hampshire and in caring for the soldiers and their families during and after the great conflict.

Mr. Daniell was one of the founders and original trustees of the First

Warren F. Daniell Residence—South West View

become famous in one way or another. The late Senator Dolliver was one of Mr. Daniell's associates on the naval affairs committee.

Congressman Daniell was very popular in Washington and probably no new member ever made more friends during one term than did he. But as has been said politics was not among his favorite pursuits and after his return from the national capital he refused further opportunities for political preferment. In 1872 he had

Unitarian Church in Franklin and a liberal contributor to its support. Other religious causes and those of benevolence, charity and public improvement never called upon him in vain, while his private good deeds, of which few knew, were of even greater amount.

Mr. Daniell was a director of the Franklin National Bank and a trustee of the Franklin Savings Bank.

Naturally interested in the Grange because of his liking for agriculture,

Mr. Daniell belonged to the subordinate Grange in Franklin and to the Merrimack County Pomona. Though not often able to attend the meetings he rendered material assistance in generous manner, whenever called upon, to promote the work of the order. He was also an Odd Fellow and the last charter member to survive of Merrimack Lodge, No. 28, of Franklin.

In Masonry Mr. Daniell was a member of Meridian Lodge and St. Omer Chapter, R. A. M., of Franklin, and of Mount Horeb Commandery, Knights Templar, of Concord. Large delegations from these bodies attended his funeral and performed the beautiful burial service of the order.

Of quick sympathy, ready fellowship and most genial, entertaining and democratic companionship, Mr. Daniell always was a leading figure in the social life of Franklin and of many other cities where he was a frequent and popular visitor. The family residence, which is one of the most delightfully located, spacious, comfortable and homelike in the county, had been occupied by Mr. Daniell since 1866, when he purchased it from Mr. Closson who had bought it from the original owner and builder, the late Judge George W. Nesmith who built the house in 1843. Mr. Daniell extensively remodeled and improved it and made its surroundings very attractive with fine shade trees, beautiful lawns and large gardens.

An interesting feature of the residence is the large and valuable collection of antique china and furniture which Mr. Daniell had made with expert discrimination and which he took great delight in showing to his friends. He attended auctions of household goods through a wide stretch of country, wherever ancient articles were likely to be sold, and rarely failed to find some worthwhile addition to his collection. His "Colonial Room," furnished entirely with old colonial pieces and ornaments, was one of the results of these pilgrimages.

Mr. Daniell married December 31, 1850, Elizabeth D. Rundlett of Stratham who died in 1854. Former Mayor Harry W. Daniell of Franklin, born June 3, 1853, now agent of the Lake Company at Lakeport, is their son. On October 19, 1860, Mr. Daniell married Abbie A. Sanger of Concord, and their more than a half century of married life was one of ideal happiness. To them four sons were born, Eugene S., Otis, Warren F. and Jere R. Eugene S., now of Greenland, N. H., was born April 7, 1863, and married Mary A., daughter of former Congressman Martin A. Haynes of Lakeport. They have four children. Otis, born July 22, 1866, married Ethel J. Pillsbury, daughter of the late A. J. Pillsbury of Tilton, where they reside. They have one daughter. Warren F. Daniell, Jr., was born December 25, 1869, and has resided with his parents at Franklin. He is unmarried. Jere R. Daniell, born June 21, 1875, resides at New London, Conn., where he is engaged as a naval architect with the Electric Boat and Engine Company. He married Miss Anna Lippencott of Woodbury, N. J.

While Mr. Daniell had been gradually failing in strength for two or three years he was confined to the house by his last illness for but a few days, riding out every afternoon up to within two or three days of his death. Though at first deprecating strongly the advent of the automobile, he took much pleasure finally in his motor car rides, especially when accompanied by friends, and no better proof could be given of his wide acquaintance and universal popularity in his elder as well as his younger days, than the many hands that were waved to him in kindly greeting as his car rolled over the roads of this and adjoining states.

Warren Daniell lived long upon this earth; but much longer will his kind and useful memory live after him.

ACWORTH MATTERS AND MEN

People and Affairs of a New Hampshire Hill Town

By H. H. Metcalf

During the third week in August, in accordance with established custom initiated by Governor Frank W. Rollins and carried into practical effect through the earnest and devoted efforts of Nahum J. Bachelder, who, as Master of the State Grange, Secretary of the New Hampshire Board of Agriculture and Commissioner of Immigration, had at his command the necessary machinery for the furtherance of such object, the absent sons and daughters of many of our New Hampshire towns returned to the places of their nativity, or former residence, in response to the invitation of those now there residing, to view, again, the scenes of their childhood and meet and greet the surviving friends of former years.

Crest of Gates Mountain

In four towns, at least, in "little Sullivan" County, "Old Home Day" was formally observed during the week in question—Croydon, Cornish, Acworth and Lempster. The former two had observed "Old People's Day," when a reunion of all the people of the town, at home or abroad, over sixty years of age, was held, in the first, once in three years, and in the other annually, for a quarter of a century before the "Old Home Day" proposition was launched, and then simply substituted the one for the other. Lempster has held an "Old Home Day" gathering every year since the start in 1899, while in Acworth, where reunions of the "Slader Family," claiming kindred with a goodly portion of the town, had previously been held, and which had substantially developed into town gatherings, there have been occasional observances of the day—in 1904 and 1905, in 1907 and again in 1909—quite elaborate preparations having been made in each instance, an especially excellent feature being the superior music provided for the occasion under the direction of that loyal son of the town, Dr. Charles E. Woodbury. Again this year this good old town among the hills sent out the call to the wanderers, who returned in goodly

"Old Church on the Hill"—Acworth, N. H.

numbers, and the occasion was made decidedly pleasant and profitable.

The forernoon hours were spent in sociability, the people gathering in family, neighborhood, or old school-day groups and thus recalling the days of the past, which feature continued largely through the noon hour, lunch being enjoyed on the picnic plan, though hot coffee for all was served by an efficient committee of the town Old Home Week Association—George R. Cummings of South Acworth, president, and Mrs. Guy S. Neal, secretary.

At two o'clock the audience room of the stately old Congregational Church, one of the most imposing edifices of its type in the State, which has majestically crowned the hill—a beacon for all the surrounding country—for more than ninety years, was filled to the limit of its capacity by those who cared to enjoy the formal exercises of the day, the president, Dr. Fred H. Allen of Holyoke, a native of the town, being presented by Dr. Woodbury. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. F. Eaton, the pastor, after which the audience joined the choir in singing "Auld Lang Syne," with a heart and spirit seldom equalled, and certainly never surpassed on any such occasion in this or any other state.

Following an appropriate address by the president, spiced with humor and reminiscence, the following telegram in rhyme, from Jennie Keyes Merriam, an accomplished daughter of the town, was read by the Secretary:

Glad greetings to dear New Hampshire
From the land of the golden sun;
To the old Granite State with its scenes ornate,
God bless each daughter and son.

Glad greetings to dear old Acworth
From the land of the Golden West;
To the rock-ribbed hills, its valleys and rills,
God bless each dear native guest.

Glad greetings to dear old Acworth
From the land of the azure skies;
Fond memories true are speeding to you
Today, from Jennie Keyes.
(Signed) JENNIE KEYES MERRIAM.

This was followed by the reading of the occasional poem, written by Mrs. Carrie White Osgood of Claremont, who has furnished a similar production for each "Old Home Day" observance in her native town, from the start. The poem, entitled "The Old Church on the Hill," is a fitting tribute to the grand old house in which the gathering was held, and has fitting application, indeed, to many another church in New Hampshire and elsewhere, similarly located. The words are as follows:

Dr. Fred H. Allen

The day's long task is over, the west is faintly red,
The summer stars are brightening in clusters overhead.
I sit to muse and ponder while the world is dim and still,
And memory gently pictures the old church on the hill.

Like a bishop in his vestments, seated high above the town,
On the labor and the laughter calmly ever it looked down;
With a silence and a blessing, as to guard from fear and ill
Every quiet home below it, watched the old church on the hill.

Green the hillside spread around it, blue the sky above it beamed,
Like a golden bird of Paradise the vane upon it gleamed;
Lofty-windowed, many-storied, clothed in white from spire to sill,
A beacon widely shining was the old church on the hill.

Ran the little lads and lassies, from weary school let out,
They broke its weekday stillness with merry call and shout;
The blue-eyed grass glanced brightly, the strawberry glowed to fill
The eager brown hands gleaning by the old church on the hill.

In quietness and beauty dawned the day of peace and rest,
All the world was newly vestured, as the Sabbath were a guest;
We marked the shadow climb the wall, the drowsy palm-leaf sway,
We nodded—of a sudden said the preacher "Let us pray."
Then we rose to face the singers, how they sang with tune and trill,
"Antioch," and "Loving Kindness," in the old church on the hill!

In changing years to what a throng its doors have opened wide!
The white-haired saint, the toddling child, the widow and the bride!
When through all the stricken village ran that cold and awful thrill,
Men wept for Martyred Lincoln in the old church on the hill.

It set its bell a-swinging against the noonday sun
To tell the weary toilers that half their task was done.

View Across the Common, Acworth Center

Into rills of golden sunshine summer seemed to overspill,
When its bell rang invitation to the old church on the hill.

Came the parson in his broadcloth, somewhat stately, and yet kind;
Came the deacon, riding staidly his old white horse behind;
Came the maiden and the matron, each to each with grave good will
Giving smile and friendly handclasp at the old church on the hill.

We, the children, sat demurely, bribed by dill or peppermint,
Governing our acts unseemly at the lifted eyebrow's hint;
Smoothing down with careful fingertips the Sunday ruff and frill,
While the ponderous sermon sounded through the old church on the hill.

The sleeping child awakening when wintry winds were shrill
Heard the curfew faintly ringing from the old church on the hill.

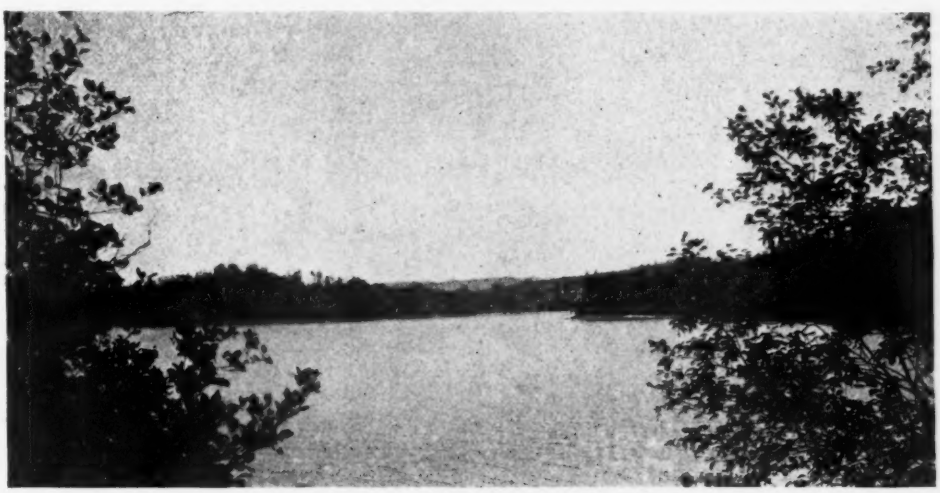
Like a bishop in his vestments, seated high above the town,
On the labor and the laughter ever calmly it looks down,
Through the spring time's filmy greenness, through the autumn's frosty chill,
As it looked when we remember the old church on the hill.

Green the hillside spreads around it, blue the sky above it beams,
Though we part and though we wander, so we see it in our dreams.
It shall follow us with blessing down the path of life until
We need no more the memory of the old church on the hill.

Following the poem, and the singing of "Hurrah for Old New England" by the choir, with spirit and enthusiasm, the Rev. William C. Prentiss, pastor of the Grand Avenue Congregational Church, of New Haven, Conn., most of whose boyhood and youth were apent in Acworth, was happily introduced as the orator of the day, and delivered an address of great power and elequence, in which he paid strong and earnest tribute to the worthy lives and wholesome example of the men and women of Acworth, of a generation ago, among whom and from whom, the first lasting impressions of life and duty made upon his mind were derived; and emphasized the "Call of the Hills" today, for men and women of the same earnest purpose and loyal devotion which then characterized the citizenship of the town. It was a fine production, creditable alike to the speaker and the occasion.

The exercises closed with the singing of "America" by choir and congregation; but the people lingered in large numbers for words of greeting, and of farewell till another "Old Home Day" comes around, when, perchance, not a few of those then assembled will have been "called hence to be here no more forever."

It is well for Acworth—well for every other New Hampshire and New England town—to indulge in these "Old Home Day" gatherings and the observances connected therewith, not merely for the pleasurable emotions (tinged with sadness though they often are) awakened in the minds of those participating, but for the resultant beneficial effects upon the future of the town itself. Out from these hill towns of New England have gone, in large measure, the brain and the brawn that have developed the possibilities of the country at large, and made the nation great and powerful. Back to these same towns, drained as they have been of their strength and power, must eventually be returned some measure of the strength and virility essential to their rejuvenation, and there are no more effective means for securing such result than those which revive and perpetuate the interest of natives and former residents in their old home towns, among which these periodical gatherings are most potent and effective.



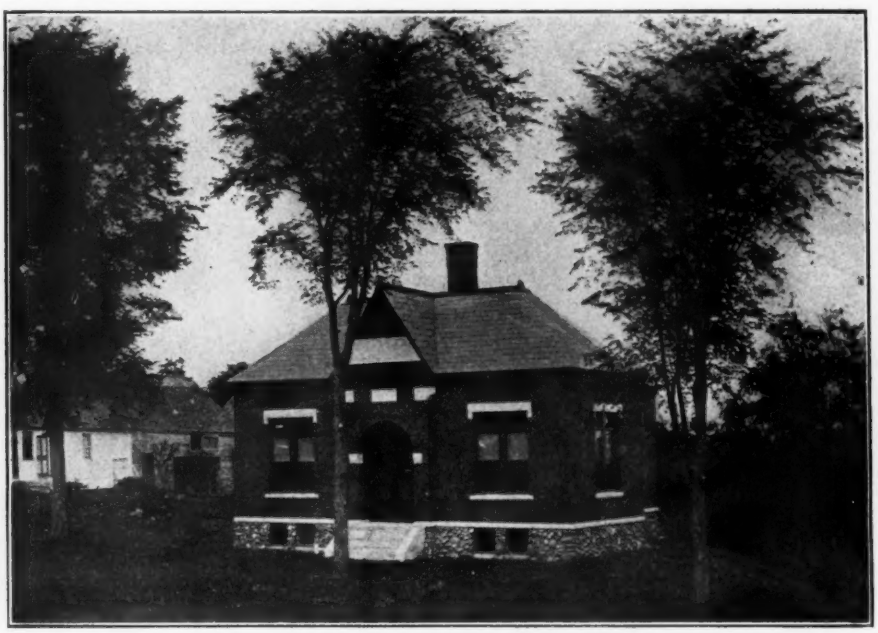
Cold Pond—Crescent Lake

It is not claimed for the town of Acworth that it surpasses all or most other towns in the State in its natural attractions, its material resources, or its contribution to the development

and progress of the nation at large. It is justly claimed, however, that it ranks among the first in the former regard, that its resources are above the average, and that it has done its full share in contributing to the upbuilding of the nation.

While it is not to be supposed that the pioneers in the settlement of the town, who made their way from Connecticut and from Londonderry in the years immediately preceding the Revolution, and settled upon and among the Acworth hills, chose their location with any reference to its scenic charms, it is a fact, nevertheless, conceded by all who appreciate the beauties of nature, and are familiar with the same as presented in different localities, that there are few towns more charmingly located or commanding a greater variety of beautiful scenery than this same town of Acworth, bordered on the north by the forest-clad shores of Crescent Lake (or Cold Pond as it was wont to be called) with Coffin Mountain rising in the foreground, and on the south by the craggy heights of Gates and Beryl Mountains, looking down upon the romantic Cold River Valley, and a wealth of fertile hill land undulating in the midst.

And here it may be said that there are few towns in the state offering ideal conditions for the summer homeseeker, or for him who looks for a desirable permanent residence in the country, in more abundant measure than Acworth, the elevation of whose main village above the sea level is exceeded by that of only three towns in the State, and only slightly by either, and whose scenic charms and pure health-giving air compare favorably, on the whole, with anything that Dublin, Bethlehem or Jefferson have to offer in the same line. It is only necessary that Acworth, and its advantages as a summer home locality, or as the seat of profitable agricultural operations, be properly advertised to the world to insure it a place among the most prosperous towns in the state within a few years, at the farthest. Nor is it too much to hope



Silsby Free Library

that the completion of the projected cross-state highway, or boulevard, from the Connecticut to the sea, which is scheduled to pass up the Cold River Valley from Walpole, through the southern section of the town, and which will be met at South Acworth in due time, without doubt, by a stretch of equally good highway from the center village, or Acworth "Town," as it is generally known, will operate most effectively in familiarizing the world at large with the attractions and advantages in various directions that the town has to offer. The automobile and the good highway over which it can pass readily and safely, are to be the agencies through which the public at large, in the years to come, are to familiarize themselves with the characteristics of different towns and sections, and it is well for the people of all towns, not excepting Acworth, to remember that good roads no less than good schools, are essential to prosperity, and will be more so in the future than ever in the past.

The Cemetery—Acworth Center

Acworth was preëminently an agricultural town, in the years of the past, ranking among the best in the county in this regard. There is very little river or intervale land within its limits, it being mostly "hill country," but the soil is generally strong and productive, and responds to proper cultivation with abundant crops. The "Derry Hill" and "Grout Hill" regions in the western and central southern sections of the town were long noted for their fine farms, and in the earlier days great stocks of cattle and sheep, and big crops of hay, oats, potatoes, corn and even wheat were produced, not only in these regions, but generally throughout the town. Fine orchards also were a leading feature on most farms, and maple sugar was produced more abundantly than in most other towns. In fact only Sandwich in Carroll County and Warren in Grafton vied with Acworth in the amount of this product. When the "call of the hills" is finally heeded, and the already

SOME LAST CENTURY RESIDENTS

J. Harvey Dickey, Philbrick D. Cram, John Graham, William Hayward

insistent command, "Back to the Soil!" is complied with, as it eventually must be, we may look to see this good old town resume the position it once held in the front rank of the agricultural towns of the State.

The territory of the town of Acworth, originally granted as Burnet in 1752, but never settled under that charter, includes about thirty-six square miles, being a little over six miles in length from north to south, and something less than six miles wide, from east to west. It was granted again, in 1766, to the same leading proprietor, Col. Sampson Stoddard of Chelmsford, Mass., though with different associates; but it was not until the following year that any settlement was made, three young men from Ashford, Conn.,—William Keyes, Joseph Chatterton and Samuel Smith—locating in town and commencing clearings in 1767; while in the following spring Mr. Keyes brought his young wife and an infant child to the cabin he had erected—the first house in town—their farm being that occupied in later years by Hon. Jesse Slader. Joseph Chatterton, who is said to have been the first man in town to have a barn, boarded with them while finishing his clearing and getting up his buildings. A daughter of William Keyes, born the following year—1769—but dying in infancy, is reputed to have been the first white child born in Acworth.

Other settlers from Connecticut soon followed, and, later, others came in from Londonderry—representatives of the sturdy Scotch-Irish people for which that town was famous, and whose descendants, no less than those of the Connecticut pioneers, long exercised a potent influence in the affairs of the town. The first town meeting was held on the second Tuesday in March, 1771. Henry Silsby was chosen moderator, John Rogers town clerk, and Henry Silsby, Samuel Harper and William Keyes selectmen. In 1772 there were thirteen dwellings in town, among which was that of Thomas Putnam, who had also built a saw and grist mill on Cold River at what was later known as "Parks Hollow," one Elisha Parks having come into possession of the water power, and which has since been known as South Acworth. In this connection it may be remarked that several water powers on Cold River, in its course through the town from the outlet of Cold Pond, now Crescent Lake, down the eastern side and across the southern section, were early developed and have been utilized, generally, to a greater or less extent to the present day, though

Brick Store and Old Shoe Shop, Acworth Center

the first power afforded is in the edge of Lempster, at what was originally known as "Cambridge Hollow," where extensive operations in different lines were carried on for many years, the most pretentious being those of the Keyes Brothers, sons of Orison, and descendants of Jonas Keyes, a kinsman of William, who made the first settlement at East Acworth, where the next water power on the river is located, and where a saw mill was first built by Dea. William Carey and subsequently owned by Jonas Keyes. Lumber sawing and woodworking operations of different kinds have been carried on at this point from that time to the present. A mile below East Acworth and just

above the confluence of Dodge Brook or the east branch with the main stream of Cold River, was another water power and mill site, occupied by different parties for many years, but now out of commission. Midway between that and South Acworth, at the foot of Grout Hill, is another mill privilege, where for a hundred years there has been something doing in the lumber line, under successive pro-

Cold River's Stony Bed

prietorships, the Clark Brothers being the first operators and Hemphills the last.

When the first Federal census was taken, in 1790, there was a total population of 704 in Acworth, and 117 heads of families, not a few of which have representatives still living in town, though many are absolutely forgotten while other names have taken their place on the list. These 117 names are as follows: Joseph Albree, Jabez Alexander, Thomas Archibald, Amos Atwood, Christopher Ayers, Josiah Barker, Aaron Blanchard, Edmund Blood, Phineas Blood, William Brigham, Alexander Brown, Daniel Campbell, James Campbell, Dean Carleton, Samuel Chaffin, Joseph Chatterton, Elijah Clark, John Clark, Thomas Clark, William Clark, Asa Coben, David Coffin, Henry Coffin, Moses Coffin, Phineas Copeland, John Davidson, Thomas Dodge, Isaac Duncan, John Duncan, Joseph Finley, Samuel Finley, Isaac Foster, Abner Gage, Isaac Gates, Luther Gates, John Gregg, Joseph Gregg, Andrew Grout, Daniel Grout, Daniel Grout, Jr., Ebenezer Grout, William Grout, Jacob Haywood, Peter Hewins, Robert Hill, Thomas Hill, Jonathan Holmes, Alexander Houston, Abel Humphrey, Walter Hymes, Amos Ingalls, Amos Kenney, Amos Keyes, Edward Keyes, Ephraim Keyes, Jonas Keyes, Wil-

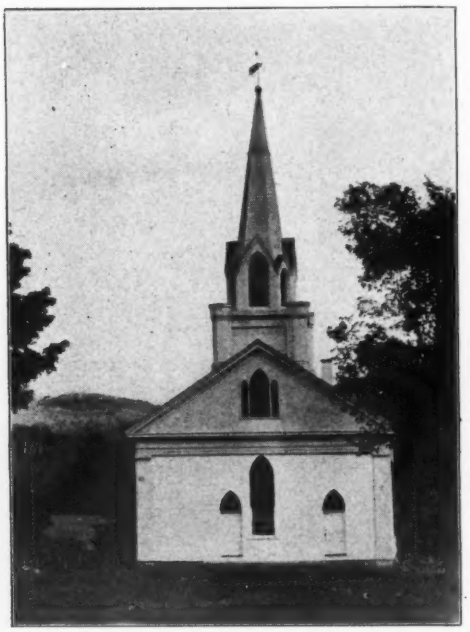
liam Keyes, George Kinnerson, Moses Lancaster, James McClure, Robert McClure, Thomas McClure, Joseph McFarling, Hugh McKeen, John McKeen, James McLaughlin, Joseph Markham, William Markham, Charles Matthewson, Isacher Mayo, Nathaniel Merrill, James Miller, William Mitchel, Thaddeus Nott, John Nowland, Nathan Orcutt, William Orcutt, Johnson Prouty, John Reed, Supply Reed, John Robb, James Rogers, Jane Rogers, Jonathan Rogers, William Woodbury, Zachariah Woodbury, Zachariah Woodbury, Jr.

In Acworth as in most New England towns, the church was established early in the town's history, the Congregationalists being the first in the field, though there was a strong admixture of Presbyterianism for some years, resulting from the Londonderry element in the population. The present Congregational Church was organized March 12, 1773, with

The Barnet C. Finlay House

Rogers, Nathaniel Sawyer, Eliphaz Silsby, Eusebius Silsby, Jonathan Silsby, Lasel Silsby, Samuel Silsby, Woodward Augustus Silsby, Mehitable Slader, Thomas Slader, Edward Smith, Eli Smith, Hezekiah Smith, Jedediah Smith, Mahumin Stebbins, Alladuren Stowell, Stephen Thornton, Owen Tracy, Joel Turner, James Wallace, John Wallace, Matthew Wallace, Moses Warren, Abram Watson, Sprague West, Nathaniel Whitney, John Williams, John Wilson John Wilson, Jr., Henry Woodbury, eight members—Henry Silsby, Thomas Putnam, Samuel Silsby, Dean Carleton, Bethia Silsby, Rachel Putnam, Elizabeth Silsby, and Anna Cross. The first preacher called was George Gilmore, but he was never settled and there was really no settled pastor till Rev. Thomas Archibald was ordained and installed, November 11, 1789, though the church had grown to a membership of 58. Mr. Archibald continued less than four years, being dismissed in June, 1794. Three years later Rev. John Kimball became

the pastor and continued till May 4, 1813. Of the preaching of this clergyman the church historian—himself rigidly "orthodox"—is led to remark: "It was more distinctly practical than doctrinal, and tending more to the proper regulation of the outward life than to a deep and thorough sense of the utter depravity of the heart, and of the need of sovereign grace, as the only ground of acceptance with God"—from which it is to be judged that he was many years in advance of his time. He failed to



Methodist Church, So. Acworth

command the full sympathy of his more rigid hearers, but his labors were conceded to have been productive of good. In July following Mr. Kimball's dismissal Rev. Phineas Cooke came among the people as a candidate, and in September of the following year was ordained and installed, about 2,500 people, it is stated, having been present at the services which were holden out of doors, a platform having been erected outside the church. This is supposed to have been the greatest public occasion in the history of the town until the celebration of the centennial anniversary in 1868. Mr. Cooke continued in the pastorate until March, 1829, when he removed to Lebanon. Two great revivals occurred during Mr. Cooke's ministry, the first and most powerful in the earlier years, and the other near the close, with the result that the church membership had risen from about 70 to more than 250. There was no lack of strict orthodoxy in "Priest" Cooke's preaching—no substitution of the merely practical for the severely doctrinal. It was also during Mr. Cooke's ministry that the present church edifice was erected, taking the place of the original house of worship, built in 1784. This church which cost $6,000 when erected was one of the most imposing in the State, outside the large towns, and, although since subjected to interior changes, presents the same stately appearance as of old to the exterior beholder.

There have been many pastorates since that of Mr. Cooke, but none of equal duration; the longest and that best remembered now by the older residents of the town being that of Rev. Amos Foster, who was installed February 18, 1857, and was dismissed June 13, 1866.

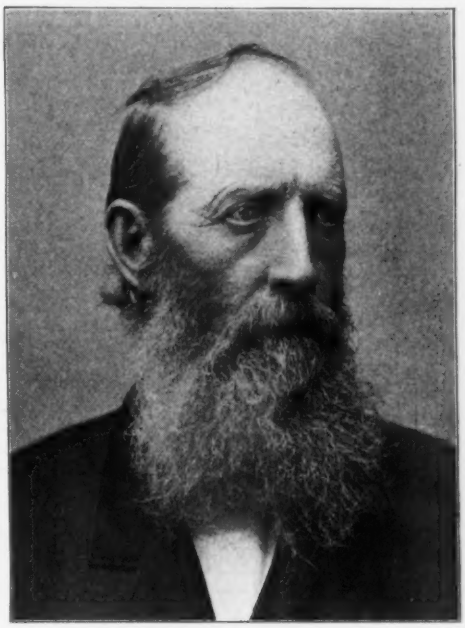
A Baptist Church, with seventeen members, was organized in Acworth, November 8, 1809, but it was not until 1818 that a house of worship was erected, a short distance east of the center of the town, which in 1844 was removed to a location near the Congregational Church and enlarged and improved. The pastorates of this church were usually short, with many interregnums, the longest and best remembered being that of Rev. David Gage, from 1855 to 1862. In 1868, for the better accommodation of the people, the church edifice was removed to South Acworth.

A movement in the interest of Methodism was started in town in 1834, through the instrumentality of Mrs. Dorcas Campbell, wife of Isaac Campbell, a Grout Hill farmer, and

the first Methodist sermon preached in town is said to have been preached in the school house in that district—old "No. 8"—on a weekday evening in that year by Rev. J. L. Smith of Marlow. There was occasional preaching in town for some time and ultimately classes were formed at South Acworth, the Center and East Acworth, but it was not until 1844 that a church edifice was erected, the same being located at the Center, and dedicated in October of that year, Rev. Elihu Scott preaching the dedicatory sermon. Ten years later this church was removed to South Acworth, for the better accommodation of the people, as was the case with the Baptist Church, before mentioned, at a later date, where its work has since continued, with varying degrees of prosperity.

It may not be inappropriate to remark that in a town of 536 inhabitants, the number found in Acworth at the last census—only about one third as many as were returned in 1810, when the population of the town was given as 1,523—it seems sheer folly to maintain three church organizations, each trying to support public worship. One pastor in a population of this extent is all that can be decently supported; and with a morning service in one village, and an afternoon or evening service in the other, the entire people can be amply accommodated.

Schools were established in Acworth even before the church, and before 1778 a school house had been built on the "common," in which the town meetings were also held. This "common," by the way, was a gift to the town by three men—John Keyes, Henry Silsby and Ephraim Keyes—each giving a separate parcel, but all adjacent, the two first in 1773, and the latter some years later. In 1790 the town was divided into nine districts for school purposes, which number was ultimately increased to thirteen; but since the adoption of the town system, and the marked decrease in population schools have been maintained in no more than half of them. The old district schools of Acworth, however, had a wide reputation for excellence, and turned out first-class scholars, many of whom became superior teachers whose services were sought at home and abroad. Among the later of the successful Acworth "school-masters" whom the writer calls to mind were Charles J. Davis and Hiram N. Hayward, both good farmers and substantial citizens



Charles J. Davis
Born Jan. 5, 1829. Died April 20, 1909

in their day—the one a Democrat and the other a Republican, but both influential members of the Congregational Church, active in its affairs, and in the affairs of the town, and beloved and respected by all the people. Both have been called to their reward within a few years.

While there has never been an academy maintained in the town, select schools, so-called, were maintained for many years, either at South Acworth or the Center, during the autumn season, and not infrequently in both villages at the same time.

These schools were generally conducted by competent teachers and attended by scholars from abroad as well as those in town. In connection with these schools "lyceums" were generally held once a week, in the evening, in which the general public were allowed to participate, and much interest was developed in the debates and other exercises. The writer vividly recalls those in the autumns of 1858, 1859, and 1860, the Rev. A. C. Field being the teacher in the former year, and George R. Brown, later a lawyer in Newport, in the latter two. There were warm and lively debates in the lyceums those years, but those who took part therein have mostly "passed on." Prominent among them were Joseph S. Bowers, James A. Wood, Orvil Slader and William F. Whitman, all long since deceased. Edward M. Smith now of Alstead, and Ezra M. of Peterborough were among the debaters in 1859.

William F. Whitman, whom the writer remembers as a cherished friend, although some years older than himself, was a most kindly and lovable man, who married Clara D., daughter of Joel Porter of South Acworth, and was for some time in charge of the grist mill in that place. He enlisted in the Third New Hampshire Volunteers, in the Civil War, and was killed in the assault on Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863. His widow subsequently married George F. Reed, and after his death studied medicine, graduating from the Boston University Medical School, and practiced, first in Bellows Falls and later for many years in Newton, Mass. Mr. Whitman, who was a native of Stoddard, was one of a round one hundred men, all told, who went out from Acworth to fight for the maintenance of the Union, bravely doing their duty, as had the men of Acworth in goodly numbers in the war of the Revolution and the contest of 1812.

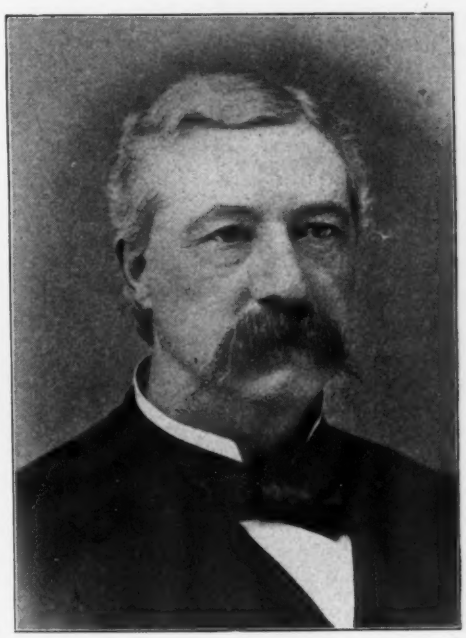
Post Office Store and Grange Hall, South Acworth

Reference being made to the practice of medicine, it may be said that Acworth has seldom been without a reliable physician within its borders, for a century past, those of the longest practice in town being Dr. B.C. Parker, from 1808 till 1856; Dr. Lyman Brooks 1823 to 1865, and Dr. Carl A. Allen

(now of Holyoke, Mass.) 1874 to 1890. The town has also sent out a large corps of young men who have practiced elsewhere, among them being Dr. Milton Parker, son of the first named, who became eminent in the profession in Chicago; Dr. Jonathan Silsby at Cazenovia N. Y.; Drs. John H. Hemphill, William Grout and Milton P. Hayward in Ohio; Drs. Nedom L. Angier and Joseph Woodbury in Georgia; Dr. Alvah R. Cummings in Claremont; Dr. Sylvester Campbell, Surgeon in 16th N. H. Regiment in the Civil War—died in a Louisiana hospital; Dr. N. G. Brooks, at Charlestown, where Dr. Oscar C. Young is now located; Dr. Hiram Clark who practiced in Kansas, where he died, while Dr. Dean W. McKeen, now in that state, a son of John McKeen, was for some time Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Acworth has never had a practicing lawyer settled within its borders but has sent out a goodly number of men who have adorned the legal profession elsewhere—some in a marked degree. Among these may be mentioned Milon C. McClure, son of Samuel and grandson of Robert, born January 7, 1819, graduated at Dartmouth College, studied law and practiced at Claremont till his death in 1860, gaining high rank at the bar and serving in the legislature and the executive council; Shepard L. Bowers, son of James of South Acworth, born December 13, 1827, practiced in Newport from 1856 till his death in 1894, serving as representative in the legislature, state senator, register of probate and county solicitor; Lyman J. and George B. Brooks, sons of Dr. Lyman Brooks, the former practicing for a time in Claremont and Newport, and later serving several years as Clerk of the Court for Sullivan County, and the latter practicing at Saginaw, Mich.; George R. Brown, son of Aaron and Eadey (Watts) Brown, born March 4, 1834, a graduate of Tufts College and long time successful teacher, who studied law and settled in practice in Newport in 1868, where he still remains, having served as superintending school committee and Register of Probate for Sullivan County from 1871 to 1876; also Adson Dean Keyes, Herbert D. Ryder, and George W. Anderson, of whom further mention will be made hereafter.

No attempt will be made to enumerate the Acworth men who have made the ministry their calling, but among those going out from the town during the first half of the last century, who became prominent in that service, were Rev. Daniel Lancaster, many years pastor at Gilmanton and long Secretary of the New Hampshire Bible Society; Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., who preached in different states, and was many years Secretary of the American Colonization Society; Rev. Alexander Houston and Rev. Giles Bailey the former, like the two preceding, a Congregationalist, and the latter a Universalist, both being settled in Maine.



George R. Brown

Hiram Orcutt, a brother of Rev. John Orcutt, above named, was an eminent educator, a graduate of Dartmouth of the class of 1842, and successively principal of Hebron and Thetford, Vermont, Academies, and the Ladies' Seminary at North Granville, N. Y., Glenwood Seminary at Brattleboro, Vt., and Tilden Ladies' Seminary at West Lebanon.

While no other Acworth born men have attained the eminence as teachers won by Professor Orcutt, many of them have been creditably and

Myra S. Chatterton

successfully engaged in the occupation for longer or shorter periods, though generally later turning their attention to other professions. And a multitude, almost, of Acworth young women have "taught the young idea how to shoot" to excellent advantage, at home and abroad. The name of one among them stands out conspicuously, like "a bright particular star"—that of Myra S. Chatterton. She was a daughter of Edwin S. and Sarah (Wilcox) Chatterton, born September 28, 1865, being a descendant in the fourth generation from Joseph Chatterton, one of the town's first settlers. She was the favorite in an attractive family of four daughters and a son, the others—Minnie Estelle, Esther Richardson, Gertrude May (wife of Erving C. Davis) and Alonzo B. all surviving, and Esther R. being a present member of the town board of education. She was educated at the famous Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., and taught successfully in this state and Maryland, and for fifteen years in a Brooklyn, N. Y., high school where she won the affectionate regard of her pupils, the respect and esteem of her associates, and a reputation for competency unsurpassed. She was a most intellectual and accomplished woman, and was a member of various educational societies, among others the New York Biological Society, of which she was secretary. Her sudden and untimely death, February 11, 1907, is still deeply mourned by all who knew her.

A tolerably fair idea as to who have been among the leading citizens of Acworth during a century and more past may be had by scanning the list of names of those who have been chosen to serve the town in the state legislature, though of course it always happens that some men of equal merit and ability never seek or receive such distinction. The list is as follows, dating from the time when the town first enjoyed separate representation, it having been classed with Lempster till 1794:

1794 to 1801, inclusive, William Grout; 1803, Thomas Slader; 1804–6, Gawin Gilmore; 1807–8, William Grout; 1809, Thomas Slader; 1810, Gawin Gilmore; 1811–13, Ebenezer Grout; 1814, William Grout; 1815–16, Edward Slader; 1817–20, Ithiel Silsby; 1821–2, Elisha Parks; 1823–4, James M. Warner; 1825–6, David Blanchard; 1827–8, Daniel Robinson; 1829–30, Stephen Carleton, 1831–2, Jonathan Gove; 1833–4, Eliphalet

Bailey; 1835–6, Joel Tracy; 1837, David Montgomery; 1838, Samuel McClure; 1839, David Montgomery; 1840–41, Joseph G. Silsby; 1842–3, Edward Woodbury; 1844–5, Joel Tracy; 1846–7 William Warner; 1848–9, Granville Gilmore; 1850–51, James Wallace; 1852–3, Joseph G. Silsby; 1854–5, Jonathan H. Dickey; 1856–7–8, Adna Keyes; 1859–60, Daniel J. Warner; 1861–2, Zenas Slader; 1863, Charles M. Woodbury; 1864–5–6, Levi Prentiss; 1867–8, William Hayward; 1869–70, Chapin K. Brooks; 1871–2, Barnet C. Finlay; 1873–4, John F. Murdough; 1875, James A. Wood; 1876, William Brooks; 1877, James A. Wood; 1878–9, Samuel Slader; 1881–2 Hiram N. Hayward; 1883–4, William Brooks; 1885–6, William L. Woodbury; 1887–8, Oliver Chapin; 1889–90, Hiram R. Neal; 1891–2, Charles E. Murdough; 1893–4, John H. Clark; 1895–6, George W. Buss; 1897–8, George P. Dickey; 1899–1900, Hiram N. Hayward; 1901–2, Fred C. Parker; 1903–4, Henry A. Clark; 1905–6, Martin V. B. Peck; 1907–8, George J. Rackliffe; 1909–10, Henry A. Clark; 1911–12, Guy S. Neal, 1913, Weston O. Kemp.

Acworth men who have served in the state senate include Gawin Gilmore, in 1823; John Robb, in 1848 and 1849 and Jesse Slader in 1859 and 1860, besides Sheperd L. Bowers, of Newport, Acworth born, who served as before mentioned. One man, Jonathan Gove, long a leading citizen, was a member of the executive council in 1835 and 1836, as was Milon C. McClure of Claremont, an Acworth native, later.

View at East Acworth

Jonathan H. Dickey, or J. Harvey Dickey, as he was more generally known, served for a time as Judge of Probate for Sullivan County, by appointment of Governor Weston in the early "seventies." Judge Dickey, though not a lawyer, was a clear-sighted, level-headed, well-informed and thoroughly upright man, who enjoyed the confidence of all, and was the trusted adviser of many who

sought his counsel in matters of law and business. He was long one of the leaders of the Democratic party in Sullivan County.

Among Acworth born men, who have gained success and distinction abroad, are Hon. Urban A. Woodbury of Burlington, Vt., who has been mayor of his city and governor of the state, Dr. Nedom L. Angier, who was active in public life in reconstruction times in Georgia, serving in the Convention that drafted the new constitution, and as treasurer of the state;

The Old Cummings Peg Shop

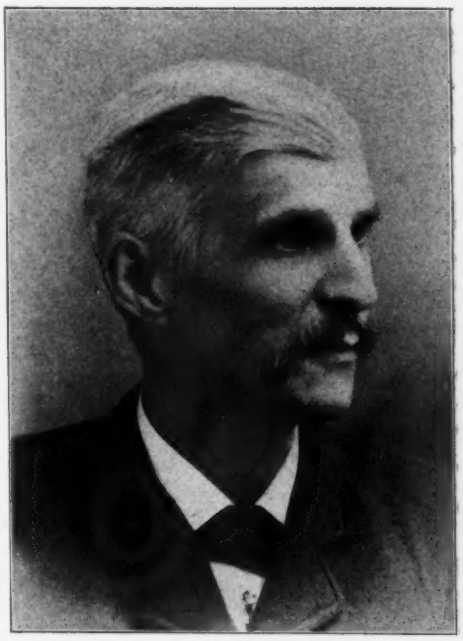
Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Cram of the U. S. Army; Capt. Edward H. Savage, once Chief of Police of the City of Boston, and Prof. John Graham Brooks, of Cambridge, Mass., the noted student, author and lecturer on Sociology, a son of Chapin K. Brooks, long active in business and public affairs in Acworth, who has, perhaps, a wider reputation than any other native of the town.

While Acworth has always been essentially an agricultural town, there has been, from the earliest days, more or less manufacturing carried on within its limits, mainly on Cold River and more than anywhere else at South Acworth, where Thomas Putnam first established a saw and grist mill and where, later, Elisha Parks built and operated a small woolen mill. Nathan Adams, who, came to Acworth from the town of Washington in 1858, manufactured cassimere here to the extent of 6,000 yards per annum, for a dozen years or more. He was an estimable citizen, and his son, Washington Irving, who grew up in Acworth, is now general disbursing agent for the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C.

A notable industry in South Acworth, for a number of years, was the manufacture of wooden shoe pegs, carried on by Ephraim Cummings and his son, Charles B. They were first made by hand but machinery was soon substituted, and it was here, by this firm, that the first mill in the country for the manufacture of pegs by machinery, was established. Later Charles B. Cummings established a clothes-pin factory and did a large business for some time.

Maj. Ephraim Cummings,. who was an influential and public spirited citizen, universally loved and respected, and familiarly known as "Uncle Eph," was one of the famous musicians of his day, and served as a bugler at the old time musters for many years. He was also a master of the cornet and clarinet. He organized, trained and led the South Acworth brass band, an organization that was maintained for a number of years during the last century. His son Charles B., who was also a public spirited man and did much to promote the welfare of South Acworth, among other things being a moving spirit in securing the erection of Union Hall for public gathering purposes, inherited much of his father's musical talent, and was also a member of the band, as was, later, his son, George R., who occupies the old

homestead, and is today the one wide-awake, hustling citizen in this part of the town, has been instrumental in bringing in the telephone, in the organization of a board of trade; is president of the Acworth Old Home Day Association, was the leading spirit in town in furthering the movement to secure the extension of the Grand Trunk railroad across the state from White River Junction to Boston—a movement which though betrayed is not yet dead—and was mainly instrumental in securing the lay-out of the projected cross-state highway up the Cold River valley and through South Acworth, from the construction of which much is yet hoped for that village and the town. He married Miss Eliza A. Richardson, daughter of the late Horace Richardson, who is also a fine musician, as are their children—Gertrude R., wife of Fred R. Read, a teacher in Providence, R. I.; Frank C., with the Bigelow, Kennard Jewelry Co., of Boston, and Guy H., a successful travelling salesman for Whittemore Co., of Cambridge.

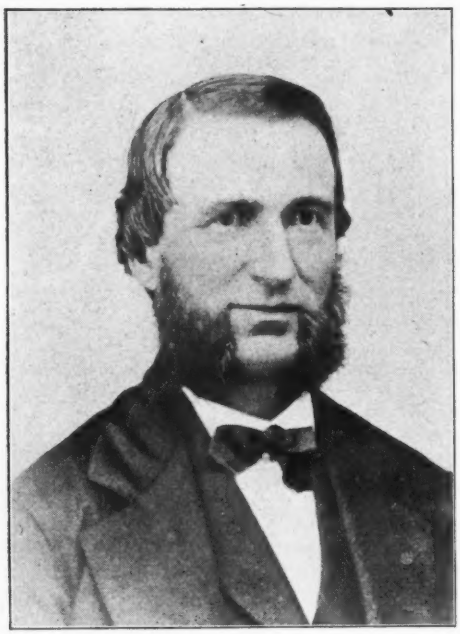


Charles B. Cummings

It is proper to note that a citizen of Acworth, Mr. James Bowers, a native of Hancock, who settled in South Acworth in 1821, was one of the pioneers in this country in the business of mica mining which he commenced in North Carolina as early as 1830. With him his son, Joseph Symonds, born November 3,

The Cummings Homestead and School St. View, So. Acworth

1825, (named for his maternal grandfather, Joseph Symonds of Hancock) who had become deeply interested in the work in youth, was associated



Joseph Symonds Bowers

when coming of age, under the firm name of J. & J. S. Bowers. After a number of years the father retired and Joseph S., continued the business alone. During all this time, up to 1870, only one other man in the country, George Ruggles of Boston, who owned and operated the quarry in Grafton, was engaged in the mica mining business.

Joseph S. Bowers married, April 6, 1852, Mary L. Mitchell of Lempster. Three children were born in their South Acworth home. Flora E., born October 26, 1853, died May 14, 1876; Charles Dana, born February 24, 1856, and Elbron Symonds, born September 7, 1862. Charles, who studied at New London and Kimball Union Academies and contemplated a college course was compelled to abandon the same on account of failing health, and engaged with his father in the mica mining business, under the firm name of J. S. Bowers & Son, which partnership was finally broken, by the death of the father, December 25, 1879, in Troy, N. Y., on the way home from North Carolina. Elbron S. Bowers, who graduated from Vermont Academy at Saxton's River in 1882, and had also contemplated a college course, was induced to go into partnership with his brother, and the firm of Bowers Bros., enlarged the business and established a sales office in Chicago, with E. S. in charge, while Charles D. superintended the work in North

The Old Deep Hole Below the Grist Mill, South Acworth

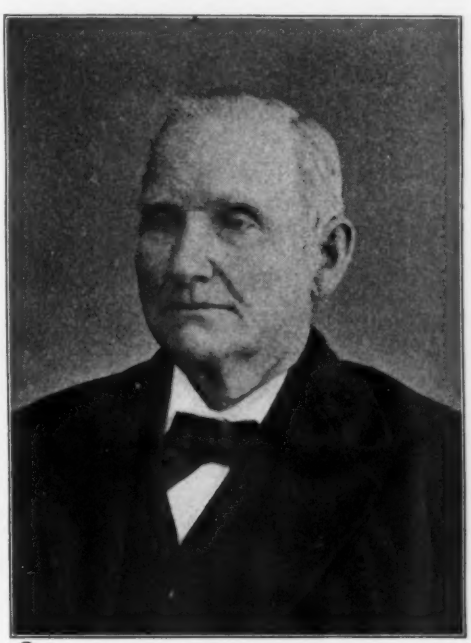
Baptist Church—Main St., So. Acworth—Union Hall

Carolina till his health, never strong, gave way and he died, at Highlands, N. C., October 20, 1889. Elbron S. continued the business, in Chicago, until he, too, was removed by death, October 25, 1896, after which the business was sold, and the name of Bowers was no more known where it had so long been prominent in this business. Mrs. Joseph S. Bowers, now in her 83d year, the only remaining member of the family, now resides in Bellows Falls, Vt., but retains a strong interest in Acworth, where husband and children were born and reared, and where the former was long a prominent and respected citizen.

It should be remarked in this connection that James and Joseph S. Bowers spent much time and money in the development of the quarry on what has since been known as "Beryl Mountain" on the southern border of the town, where, although the output of mica was not found profitable, large quantities of beryl, of great size and beauty were procured and sold abroad, and where up to the present time handsome stone for monumental purposes is quarried.

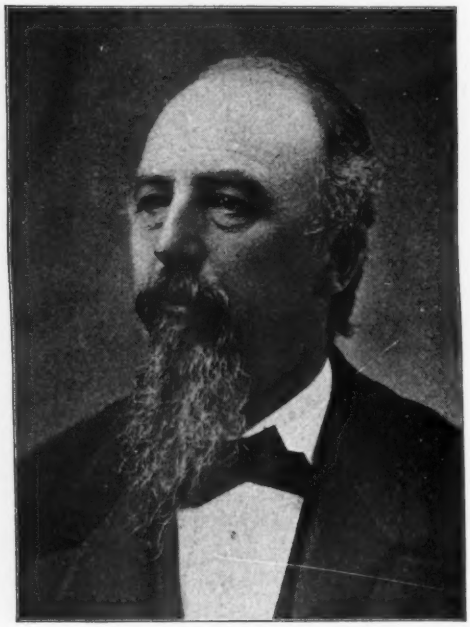
From the nature of its location Acworth has never been a mercantile center, but one or two general stores, and other small shops, have generally been maintained at both the Center and South Acworth. The most popular merchant ever doing business in the latter place was Jacob B. Richardson, usually known as "Uncle Jake," who removed there from Lempster in 1857, and was in trade for some fifteen years, till his death, at first in company with his son, J. Foster, and later alone.

Several different merchants have been in general trade at the Center, including, during the latter half of the



Jacob B. Richardson

last century, the Warners, Charles M. Woodbury, the Brookses and Fred C. Parker, son of Hiram Parker of Lempster, now a travelling salesman and resident of Concord. Of these the best known in town was Capt. Charles Milon Woodbury, a son of Capt. Edward and Dorcas (Thornton) Woodbury, born December 26, 1816. He was educated in the common schools and academies, taught school in youth, and served as a clerk in the village store. Later he was for a time in the blacksmithing business,



Charles M. Woodbury

and then for a number of years in trade as a member of the firm of Warner, Woodbury & Archer. Subsequently he engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, under the firm name of Blanchard & Woodbury, successors to the Acworth Boot & Shoe Co., and was afterward for a number of years general agent for the company which succeeded his firm. He died, after a brief illness, July 17, 1887. He was a leading Democrat and was long active in public life, serving his town as a representative, as town clerk for ten years, and as postmaster for nine years, resigning with the advent of the first Republican administration in 1861. A man of the highest honor and integrity, he was esteemed by all, and his genial manner toward them as boys is now recalled by many of the older citizens. His last work was as a member of a committee to reconstruct the interior of the beautiful old church which his father had helped to build in 1821, to which he devoted time and money freely.

He married, in 1842, Louisa Graham Currier, daughter of Joseph and Sally (Davis) Currier, who was born on the same day with himself, and is still living, at the old homestead, in her 97th year—the oldest member of the church and the oldest resident of the town. She is remarkably well, and keenly intelligent, a great reader, well informed as to all current events; while her sewing is the admiration of the younger generation. Of their three children Charles E. is a physician; William Lloyd, who married Jennie S. Finlay, is a member of the mercantile firm of Prentiss, Brooks & Co., of Holyoke, Mass., and Nellie Louise, a talented and accomplished musician, is now and has been for many years a supervisor of music in the Boston public schools.

Reference having been made to the firm of Prentiss, Brooks & Co., of Holyoke, it may well be said that this prosperous firm is essentially an Acworth institution. Mr. Robert T. Prentiss, a member of the 16th N. H. Regiment in the Civil War, one of the five sons of William Prentiss, long a prominent and respected Acworth citizen, engaged in the grain business in Holyoke in 1871. He subsequently secured the services, as bookkeeper and salesman, of Mr. James Freeman Dickey, son of Jonathan H. Dickey, who served in that capacity till 1885, when the firm of Prentiss, Brooks & Co., was organized, the partners being Mr. R. T. Prentiss, Mr. William Brooks, a son of Chapin K.

Brooks, who had conducted the old brick store in Acworth a number of years and, following his father, been active in public affairs, serving as representative and postmaster, and Mr. J. F. Dickey, which partnership continued until June, 1899, when Mr. Prentiss retired and Mr. William L. Woodbury, before mentioned, was admitted to the firm. Mr. William I. Morse of Springfield, Mass., was admitted in 1909, and in the following year Mr. Dickey died. The firm conducts a large general hay, grain and flour business, and also deals in masons' supplies, and has branch stores at Westfield, Easthampton and South Hadley Falls, Mass.

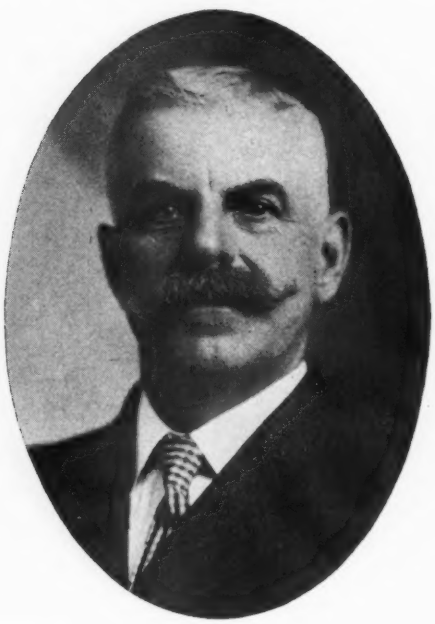
Mr. Dickey, whose death was a great loss to the firm, and to the community, in which he was widely esteemed, married Mary E. Anderson of Acworth, who survives him, with one daughter, Miss Christine A. Dickey.

Louisa G. Woodbury.

Two other sons of William Prentiss were in business in Holyoke, Marden W. and Charles H., the former with

Geo. W. Prentiss & Co., wire manufacturers, and the latter in the tailoring business, and quite successful for many years, until his death. The eldest son, D. Brainerd, also removed to Holyoke about 1883. His oldest son is the Rev. William C. Prentiss, who was the orator of the day at this year's "Old Home Day" in Acworth.

William L. Woodbury, before entering the firm of Prentiss, Brooks & Co., had been for fifteen years a travelling salesman for A. P. Tapley & Co., of Boston, and subsequently in the



George W. Buss

grain business at Westfield, Mass., with Hiland H. Smith, another Acworth man, under the firm name of Woodbury & Smith.

Considerable business in the lumber and wood-working line have been done at East Acworth, or Keyes and Buss Hollow, as it has been called at different times, where two mill privileges have been utilized. Rodney Buss and James M. Reed were the principal operators there half a century ago, and George W. Buss, son of the former has been the active man of the place and a leading citizen of the town for many years past.

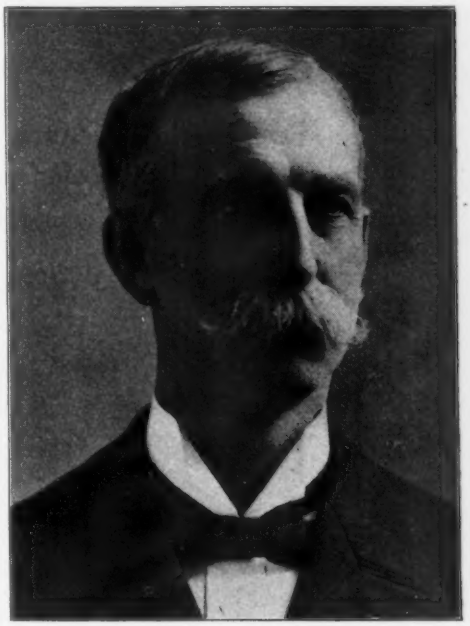
George W. Buss, son of Rodney and Almira (Huntley) Buss was born in Acworth, February 22, 1856. He was educated in the public schools and has always resided on the old homestead. He is engaged in farming and in the manufacture of lumber on the old site where the first mill for dressing cloth was built, by Daniel Foster, in 1800. He is a Republican politically and has been prominent in the affairs of his town and county, serving as a member of the board of education, selectman, tax collector, moderator, as a member of the state legislature in 1895, as county commissioner six years, from 1905 to 1911, and as postmaster at East Acworth from 1887 to 1896. In 1878 he was united in marriage with Flora E. Bailey of Claremont, and they have two sons—Roy H., who is married and resides near home, being associated with his father in the lumber business, and Raymond, who graduated from Brown University in 1909, and is now cashier for the Narragansett Electric Light & Power Co., of Providence, R. I.

The writer resided in Acworth from 1857 till 1862, and recalls the names and something of the personality of the people of the town of that day—the Dickeys, Woodburys, Sladers, Warners, Silsbys, Andersons, Tracys, Mitchells, Thayers, Haywards, Davises, Finlays, Prentisses, Brookses, Crams, Lincolns, Perhams, Osgoods, McKeens, and scores of others, but his recollection is naturally keener concerning the residents of South Acworth, and of the Grout Hill district where was his home. Dea. Alvah Cummings, Freeland Hemphill, Nathaniel Merrill, Isaac and Horace Campbell and their families were his near neighbors. This was a fine farming region and these men were all good farmers and substantial citizens.

Alvah Cummings was an active member and long time deacon of the

Baptist Church, a staunch Democrat, a good citizen, and reared a large family of children, some of whom made their mark in the world. The oldest son, Alvah R. was long a leading physician in Claremont; Ebenezer G., was the first New Hampshire graduate from the Philadelphia Dental College, and practiced dentistry with great success in Concord for many years. George A., who was the head of the well-known firm of Cummings Bros., marble and granite workers of Concord was prominent in public life and at one time Mayor of that city, and also at the head of the grand lodge I. O. O. F., of the state; while the younger and only surviving son, Milon D., of the same firm, has served in the legislature and is one of Concord's most reputable citizens. Of the daughters, Sally Ann married Dea. George W. Young and Mary J., was the wife of the late Dr. George A. Young, of Concord, a prominent dentist, who died while serving as postmaster of the city.

Nathaniel Merrill was a fine farmer, well educated, intelligent, an active Democrate and a long time justice of the peace. He had five daughters and two sons. Of the daughters two only survive—Josephine S., wife of Manley W. Gassett, who lives on the old place, and Helen M. Both sons, Nathaniel P., and Edwin W., are deceased. Nathaniel P., who was a graduate of the Ann Arbor law school, left a daughter, Fannie, now a popular teacher in Utica, N. Y.



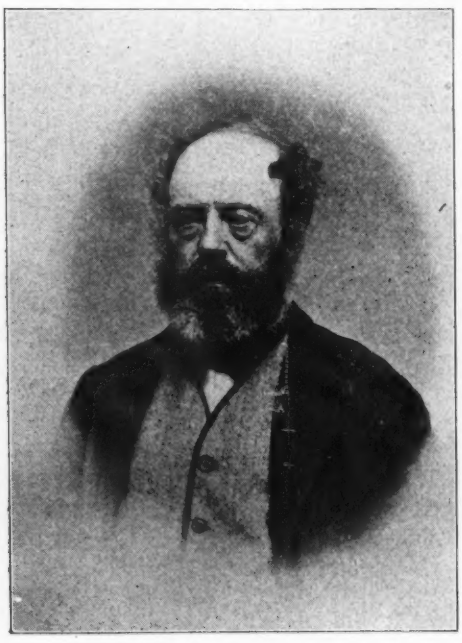
Milon D. Cummings

Horace Campbell, who was also a

Dea. Horace Campbell Place—Grout Hill

Hemphill Homestead, Grout Hill, Acworth

Baptist deacon, a good citizen, and a brother-in-law of Dea. Alvah Cummings, they having married sisters (Polly and Sally Grout) also reared quite a family, three daughters and three sons. The eldest daughter, Mary G., married Charles B. Cummings, heretofore mentioned; the second, Sarah H., was the wife of Henry Silsby and the third, Nancy, wife of Rev. Chester Dingman. The sons were Freeman H., Sylvester, a civil war surgeon who died in the service, and Ebenezer Grout, also a physician and surgeon.



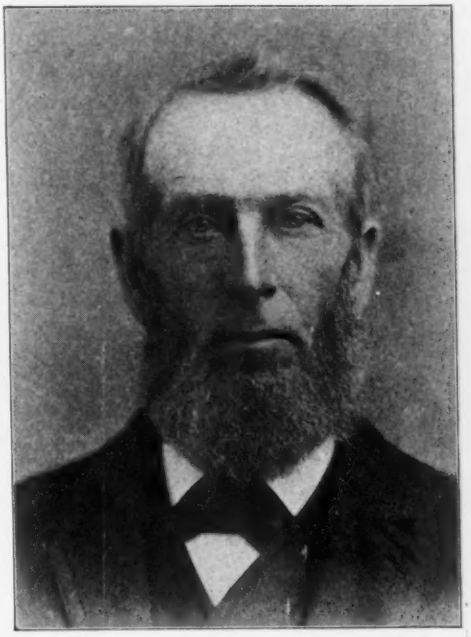
Freland Hemphill

Freeland Hemphill had a large farm and managed it well. He was the tenth of twelve children of Joseph Hemphill of Windham who settled in Acworth, on this farm, near the beginning of the last century. One son, John H., was a physician, before mentioned. Another, Joseph, was a Universalist clergyman. Freeland was born August 29, 1812. He married first, Lydia McKeen of Acworth, November 2, 1844, who died June 20, 1855; second, Henrietta Snow of Somerset, Vt., who died October 8, 1904. By his first wife he had three children who reached maturity—Kathleen, who married Watson M. Pettingill, had five children and died May 14, 1891; Eugene F., who resided in Keene and died November 23, 1912, leaving a wife and three children, and Ashton Erastus now of Holyoke, Mass., of whom we shall speak later.

Mr. Hemphill died January 4, 1873, and his death was a great loss to the neighborhood and town. He was a

man of strong intellect and firm convictions, a deep thinker, sharp reasoner and a controversialist who held his own in debate with any man. He was a Republican in politics, of Free Soil antecedents, but was always averse to office holding. He was, however, a member of the board of selectmen, with Chapin K. Brooks and Theron Duncan, in 1861, the opening year of the Civil War, when responsibilities were great and the labor was arduous.

George W. Young, a native of Acworth, was the ninth child of James Young of Salisbury, who settled in town in 1813. He was born Jan. 7 1827, married Sally Ann Cummings March 23, 1858, and some six years later purchased of Joseph P. Metcalf the fine farm on the southern slope of Grout Hill, which the latter had bought of Lemuel Morse in 1857, which had previously been known as the Copeland place and earlier as the Clark farm. Here he lived for many years, and here his three sons were born and reared. These sons are Arthur G., of Concord, salesman and general manager for the firm of Cummings Bros.; Oscar C., a physician of Charlestown, and Lyman A., now on the home farm, which his father turned over to him a few years before his death, himself removing to the Deacon Cummings place, his wife's old home, near by. He, also, was a deacon of the

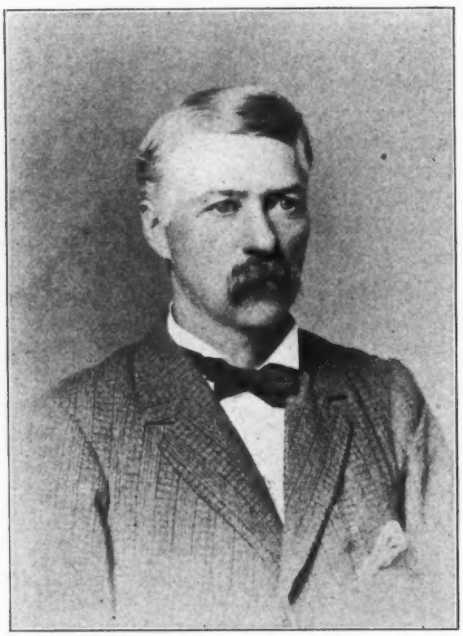


Dea. George W. Young

Geo. W. Young Place, Grout Hill, Acworth

Baptist church in whose work he took strong interest. He was a good citizen, but took no active part in political affairs, devoting himself closely to the care and cultivation of his farm, which he made one of the best in town, producing excellent crops and raising superior stock for which he had a wide reputation. He died July 21, 1901. His widow now resides in South Acworth, but retains her old home on the hill.

Looking over the Cold River valley, to the southeast, from Grout Hill, the



James H. Brown

eye rested on a large and well cultivated farm, in the time of the writer's youth, owned by Aaron Brown. Here too a large family had been reared. Of the sons, who grew to manhood, Isaac was a prosperous farmer in Surry, represented the town in the legislature and later removed to Indiana, where he died a year or two ago at an advanced age. John C., was a leading Walpole farmer, and a representative from that town, who died a few years since. George R., a Newport lawyer, has been previously mentioned. James H., the youngest, who was educated at the district school and the Marlow and Alstead Academies, taught school several winters, and resided at home, succeeding his father on the farm which he carried on successfully for ten years, having a large stock of cattle, sheep and horses which the selectmen in 1868 pronounced the best in town. He then engaged in the hardware business in Newport, but soon sold out and purchased the Phenix Hotel in that town, which he conducted ten years with much success, commanding the patronage of the larger portion of the travelling public visiting the place. Subsequently he was for a time a travelling salesman, and for about two years in the real estate business in the South. From 1891 to 1897 he was proprietor of the Valley Hotel at Hillsboro, disposing of the same in the latter year. In the meantime he had built several houses in the village and bought a small farm a mile outside, to the cultivation of which, and the care of the village property he has since devoted himself. He married a Miss Whittemore, a successful teacher, of Hillsboro, sister of the late Col. J. B. Whittemore, and they have one daughter, who has been thoroughly educated.

There is a handsome and conveniently arranged public library building, of brick construction, at the Center, the gift of the late Ithiel Homer Silsby, a native of the town, erected in 1892, in which are 2800 well selected volumes. Hiram N. Hayward was the librarian till his death, when he was succeeded by Mrs. Helen Anita Neal.

The present board of town officers consists of Almon E. Clark, Elmer H. Rugg and Arthur Nye, selectmen, and Nathan Spaulding, clerk and treasurer. The members of the school board are Almon E. Clark, Esther R. Chatterton and Rev. James F. Eaton.

Acworth celebrated the 100th anniversary of its settlement with elaborate exercises, for which extensive preparation had been made, September 13, 1868, Rev. Amos Foster presided and Rev. Giles Bailey was the orator of the day. A great multitude of people were fed, numerous after dinner speeches were made by returning sons of the town, letters of regret and congratulation from others were read, and a most pleasurable reunion of the sons and daughters of the town enjoyed. It is hoped that when the 150th anniversary comes around, in 1918, an observance no less elaborate and satisfactory will be held, though there may be fewer people, claiming nativity or former residence in the good old town, to attend it.

PERSONAL SKETCHES

Charles A. Brackett, D. M. D.

The most eminent member of the dental profession who ever went out from the town of Acworth, or the State of New Hampshire, is Dr. Charles Albert Brackett of Newport, R. I., who, although a native of Lempster, "grew up," and secured the most of his early education in this town.

Dr. Brackett, son of Joseph and Lucretia (Hunt) Brackett, both natives of Peterboro, was born on a farm in the "Dodge Hollow" district of Lempster, January 2, 1850. Joseph Brackett, a descendant of Capt. Richard Brackett, a native of Scotland and a member of the Massachusetts Bay Company, who immigrated in 1629, and had land allotted him in Braintree and Quincy, Mass., was the son of parents in limited circumstances, with a large family, and, like the rest, he had his own way to make in the world by industry, economy and the associated qualities essential to success, the importance of which was duly impressed upon the minds of his children. In 1857, the Lempster farm was sold, and during the next two years or more the family resided temporarily in Newport and in District No. 7 in Lempster, removing in the spring of 1860 to the Derry Hill district in Acworth, where Mr. Brackett purchased and occupied the Allen Hayward farm, which he carried on for seven years, when he sold to John S. Osgood. Subsequently he purchased the Orville L. Slader farm, about a mile northwesterly from South Acworth. He was a thorough and successful farmer, intelligent and well read, and a model citizen.

Charles A. secured his education in the district schools where he resided, and at the select schools at the Center and in South Acworth, and credits the "South Acworth Lyceum," of which he was a member in the later years of his boyhood, with no small influence in promoting his intellectual development. For three successive winters, beginning at sixteen, he taught school—the first two winters in the "Black North" and the last in the "County" district. In the fall of 1870 he entered the office of Dr. L., C. Taylor, then of Holyoke, Mass. now of Hartford, Conn., as a student in dentistry, continuing three years, meanwhile pursuing the course of study in the dental department of Harvard University, from which he was graduated in 1873 with the degree of Doctor of Dental Medicine. In the same year he located in Newport, R. I., where he still continues in the busy practice of his profession, after more than forty years.

Dr. Brackett has membership in a long list of New England Dental Societies, and in nearly all of them he has been president. For nine years he was president of the Rhode Island State Board of Registration in Dentistry. He is a member of the First District Dental Society of New York. He was a member of the International Dental Congress in London in 1881 and in Washington in 1887, and of the World's Colum-

CHARLES A. BRACKETT, D. M. D.

bian Dental Congress in Chicago in 1893. A year after his graduation from the Harvard Dental School he went back there as a teacher and his service there has been continuous since. He was instructor in dental therapeutics from 1874 to 1880; assistant professor of dental therapeutics, 1880–83; professor of dental pathology and therapeutics, 1883–90, and has been professor of dental pathology to the present time.

The community in which Dr. Brackett has made his home has honored him with many places of trust and responsibility. He was for years a director in the First National Bank of Newport and in the Coddington Savings Bank, and was influential in having both those institutions merged with others. He is now a director in the Aquidneck National Bank, the Newport Trust Company, and the Newport and Fall River Street Railroad Company. He is a trustee of the People's Free Public Library and trustee and consulting dental surgeon of the Newport Hospital. In religion Dr. Brackett is a Unitarian, connected with the Channing Memorial Church, of which he has been a trustee nine years. He is a vice-president of the Newport Improvement Association and president of the Citizens Municipal Association. A number of years ago he was chairman of a committee which prepared for the city a new and unique charter which has been largely successful in accomplishing the transaction of the city's business on business principles, and in the elimination of party politics from municipal affairs. Under that charter he is in the seventh year of his service as a member of the Representative Council.

Dr. Brackett was married February 3, 1886, to Miss Mary Irish Spencer, of Newport. They have no children.

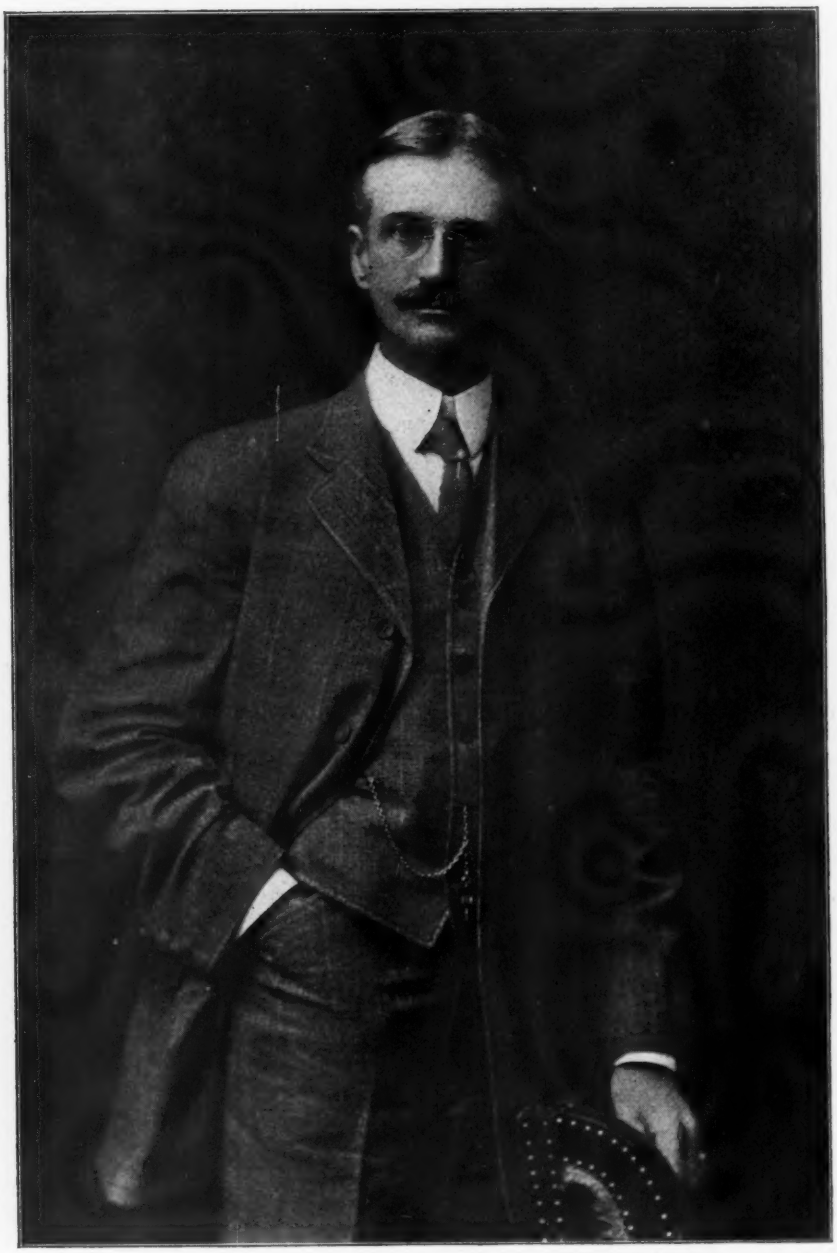
Dr. Brackett had one sister, Laura Louisa ("Louie") Brackett, who was born April 1, 1854, and died May 8, 1877. In addition to her education in the local schools she had a course in the State Normal School at Plymouth. Those who were familiar with the schools of Acworth and Alstead, forty and fifty years ago, will remember her as a bright and diligent pupil and a conscientious and hard working teacher. Her early death appears to have been due in large measure to her earnestness in trying to do all her part in life faithfully.

Dr. Brackett is always proud to claim New Hampshire as his birthplace. To his early life there as a farm boy he ascribes much of his strong constitution, his continuous good health and his ability to work hard and constantly. Lempster and Acworth, the old associations and the old friends, are very dear to him, and he is more sorry than he can say that through these many years he has been able to see so little of them.

Hon. George W. Anderson

No native of Acworth has been more prominently in the public eye for the last few years than George W. Anderson, a successful lawyer of Boston, Mass., recently appointed upon the newly created board of Public Service Commissioners for the state of Massachusetts, having substantially the same powers and duties as the New Hampshire board of the same name.

George W. Anderson was born on the Anderson farm, about three fourths of a mile north of Acworth Center, September 1, 1861, the son of David Campbell and Martha (Brigham) Anderson. His father was a man of sterling character and untiring industry, who labored devotedly to bring up and educate an ambitious family, under the adverse conditions then prevailing in our country communities. His grandfather, Samuel, who setted in Acworth in 1795, married Jane, daughter of David Campbell of Litchfield, and was a descendant in the fifth generation from James



HON. GEORGE W. ANDERSON

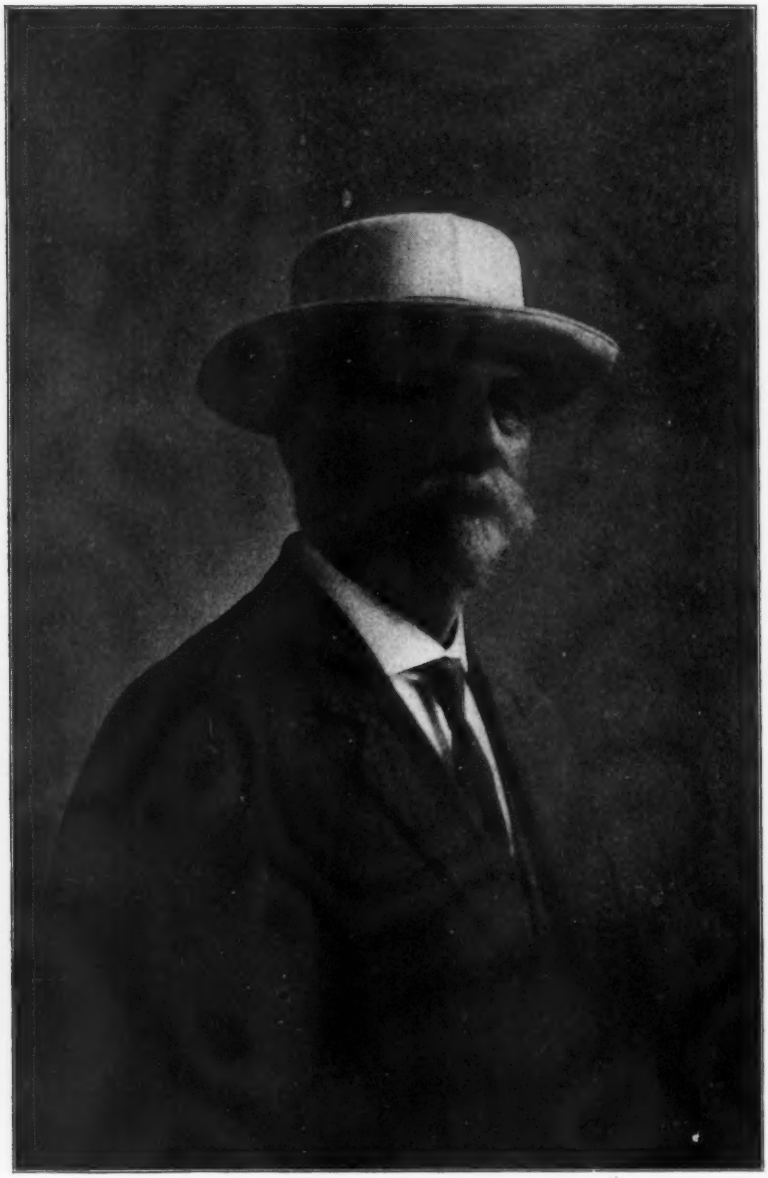
Anderson, one of the first sixteen settlers in Londonderry in 1719.

He received his early training on the farm and at the Acworth village school. In the winter of 1878, when seventeen years of age, he began teaching. His first school was that at the south end on Lempster Street. His pay was $4 a week and he "boarded around." The next fall he entered Kimball Union Academy at Meriden. During that winter he taught again, "boarding around," in the French district, in Plainfield. In the fall of 1880 he entered Cushing Academy at Ashburnham, graduating therefrom at the head of his class in 1882, having taught in Rutland, Mass., and in Marlborough, N. H., three terms of school in that time. He graduated from Williams College in 1886 with honors; was principal of the Springfield High School for one year and of the Mt. Pleasant Grammar School in Nashua, N. H., for two years. He graduated from the Boston University Law School in 1890 with honors. For six years he was a partner of George Fred Williams, then in Congress and active in politics, and because of Mr. Williams' absence was plunged immediately into the trial of important cases. In 1893 he was of counsel for the City of Boston in the Bay State gas investigation, which marked the beginning of a long and varied experience in connection with public service corporations and proper and just rates therefor. He served on the Boston School Committee from 1895 to 1900; has been counsel at various times for the cities of Boston, New Bedford, Salem, Haverhill and Beverly, and has been an active member of the Public Franchise League for many years. He took a prominent part in putting through the Legislature the Sliding-scale Bill under which peace has been established between the Boston Consolidated Gas Company and its users, the company being permitted to pay higher dividends, as by efficient management it gives the public lower gas rates. In 1911 and 1912 he was a candidate for attorney general on the Democratic state ticket and received a large vote. He was appointed by Governor Foss one of the two new members of the Public Service Commission provided for at the recent session of the Massachusetts Legislature. This commission takes the place of the former Railroad Commission, with greatly increased powers and two additional members, and has jurisdiction, not only over railroads, railways, and steamships, but telephones and telegraphs, together with any incidental transportation facilities. This commission has broad and inclusive powers to regulate and control public utilities, and is certain to be an important factor in the development and control of the railroads in New England.

Mr. Anderson has been married twice. His first wife was Minnie E. Mitchell of Mason, N. H., a daughter of Levi W. Mitchell who was a native of Acworth. She died in 1906, leaving three children, a daughter now 15 years of age, and two sons, 13 and 11 years respectively. Subsequently Mr. Anderson was married to Mrs. Addie E. Kenerson, the widow of one of his most intimate friends, Austin E. Kenerson of Ginn & Company.

Hon. Herbert D. Ryder

Among the most prominent sons of Acworth now engaged in professional life, or in public service is Herbert Daniel Ryder, of Bellows Falls, Vt., who was born in Acworth, November 12, 1850, the son of Daniel Anderson and Elizabeth (Brigham) Ryder. His father was a substantial farmer, a native of Croydon, born at the "Ryder Corner" in the southeast part of that town, who had settled in Acworth not long before his birth, his mother being a member of the Brigham family of that town, and a descendant of Thomas Brigham a Puritan who settled in Marlboro, Mass., in 1635.



HON. HERBERT D. RYDER

His great grandfather, of the same name, was a soldier of the Revolution His mother also traces her descent from a Scotch-Irish family named Duncan, whose ancestors participated in the siege of Londonderry in 1688. There is also a strain of Scotch-Irish blood on his father's side.

Mr. Ryder attended the district schools in Acworth, fitted for college at Oberlin, Ohio, and New London, N. H., and graduated from Dartmouth in 1876. He served for three years as principal of the high school at Springfield, Vt., when, having decided to take up the profession of law, he pursued the study thereof in the offices of Judge David Cross, and Hon. Henry E. Burnham (later U. S Senator) of Manchester, and of J. W Pierce of Springfield, Vt. He was admitted to the bar in 1880, and commenced practice in Springfield, but a year later removed to Bellows Falls, where he became principal of the high school, continuing till 1887, when he became a member of the manufacturing firm of Derby & Ball, of which he has been the manager for some years past; but in 1890 resumed the practice of law, which he has also continued to the present time, with marked success.

A Republican in politics, he has been active and prominent in public affairs. He was chairman of the Bellows Falls board of bailiffs from 1893 to 1895; deputy collector of internal revenue from 1897 to 1904, States Attorney for Windham County, 1904–6, and presidential elector in 1908. He is a member of the Vermont legislature, was chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, and floor leader at the last session, taking a conspicuous part in the work of that body. He has also been active and interested in educational affairs. He has been examiner of schools for Windham County for over twenty years; was superintendent of schools in Bellows Falls from 1890 to 1897, and has been chairman of the school board of the town of Rockingham since 1889. He is now a member of the Vermont State Board of Education—a board established under a reformatory law which he was instrumental in having passed at the last session of the legislature, of which he is also secretary and treasurer. He is a Congregationalist in religion, a Mason, Odd Fellow, Patron of Husbandry, and a member of the Westminster and Bonheur Clubs.

Col. James A. Wood

Among the leading citizens of Acworth, for many years, and one of the most widely known men in the State, was James Amasa Wood, who was born on the old homestead in East Alstead, May 24, 1832, and died at his summer home in Hancock, May 19, 1905. He was the fifth child of Amasa and Polly Miller (Huntley) Wood, and his early life was passed on a farm, from which he reaped excellent health, and though his work was hard, and opportunities in the country few in those days, he secured a good education, and fitted himself for a useful career.

He was best known throughout the state among the people in general by his connection with the Republican Press Association of Concord, as general agent for the *Concord Daily Monitor* and the weekly *Independent Statesman*, which continued eighteen years. This work took him into all sections and brought him into contact with almost everybody in the state.

He was an assistant marshal in the taking of the census of 1870 in Acworth, Lempster and Washington. In 1875 he was appointed aid-de-camp with the rank of colonel, on the staff of Governor Cheney, and the same year was elected representative in the state legislature from Acworth, and again two years later. He was moderator of his town meetings for eighteen years, and was also a selectman, and postmaster at South Ac-

COL. JAMES A. WOOD

worth for eleven years. He continued his legal residence in Acworth, and the old home at South Acworth still remains in the family possession.

He compiled and published a book entitled "New Hampshire Homes," a subject in which he was greatly interested; he also compiled and published, later, a complete family history, under the title, "Descendants of John and Benjamin Wood," and these volumes gave evidence of his literary ability, and appreciation of his state and family name. These works were characteristically thorough and accurate.

James A. Wood Homestead, South Acworth

Colonel Wood was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of New Hampshire, comprising the states of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, November 8, 1897, by President McKinley, he having previously served as consul at Sherbrooke, P. Q., for over three years, by appointment of President Harrison, March 14, 1890. He was messenger to carry the presidential vote of New Hampshire to Washington in 1884; was alternate delegate in the republican convention, Chicago, in 1880, and a delegate-at-large in the republican national convention in St. Louis in 1896.

Colonel Wood was twice married. His first wife was May Elizabeth Bowers, the daughter of James and Nancy Symonds Bowers of Acworth, their wedding being November 30, 1854. Her death occurred in South Acworth, August 20, 1888. On June 3, 1891, Colonel Wood married Mrs. Helen Elizabeth Davis, who died a few years ago. The children living are Mrs. Edward W. Perkins of Manchester; and George A. Wood, Chief Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue at the district headquarters in Portsmouth.

The testimony of all who knew Colonel Wood is that he was a fine man. He was absolutely honest in his statements, and in his business affairs; frank, courteous and generous. He retired as Collector of Internal Revenue, July 1, 1904. This was his last public service.

George A. Wood

George A. Wood son of Col. James A. and May E. (Bowers) Wood, was

GEORGE A. WOOD

born in South Acworth, August 24, 1862. When about fifteen years of age, he suffered an attack of spinal meningitis, and during the long convalescence and while he was deprived of the many sports common to boys of that age, his father purchased a small printing press in order that he might be employed in some pleasant occupation. In this work he took great interest and with pride and delight printed handbills, notices and circulars, not alone for his own pleasure, but in the benefit of church fairs and the village generally. This experience was of great value to him in later years, when called to a position in which a knowledge of printing proved most advantageous.

After his recovery he finished the courses at the local high school and went to Vermont Academy, which was then in its most prosperous days, and had such men as Horace Mann Miller, D. W. Abercrombie and Charles Lazell in the teaching force. Subsequently he attended a business college, and afterward, in 1883, received an appointment in the Railway Mail Service, in which he continued, enjoying several promotions, until 1898, when he entered the Internal Revenue service as Chief Deputy Collector, for the District of New Hampshire, comprising the states of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

In 1896, Mr. Wood was elected president of the First Division of the National Association of Railway Postal Clerks, an organization of postal employees, and as such represented his division at the national convention. The following year he was elected National Secretary of the organization, and immediately begun to organize a mutual accident insurance department. This proved to be most successful and was incorporated in New Hampshire, where it has, under Mr. Wood's direction, grown to include a very large percentage of all the clerks in the service comprizing not only those doing road duty, but also the office forces. In connection with this office, Mr. Wood was also for many years editor of the official magazine, which was considered a model of its kind. For several years, after the United States Government insisted upon bonds from the men in the Railway Mail Service, the entire work, of bonding the men was operated from Mr. Wood's office.

During the present year, Mr. Wood finds himself interested in other matters and has relinquished connection with the Association, and the insurance department, which he had built up, practically unaided, and left to his successor one of the best organized and best managed businesses in the state. He remains Chief Deputy Collector for the New Hampshire Internal Revenue District, and has served in the voluntary association of internal revenue employees as director and vice-president.

In early life Mr. Wood was married to Mary I. Stevens, and of this union four children were born: Helen Margaret, who was married in February, 1909, to Mr. Gordon M. Campbell, superintendent of the Western Electric Works at Hawthorne, Ill.; Albert James, engaged in the administrative department of the Western Electric Company at Chicago; Mary Elizabeth, at present teaching in a Massachusetts high school; and Keith Ainsworth, a member of the class of 1913, Dartmouth.

In the cities where Mr. Wood has lived he has occupied many positions of confidence and honor. He has been president and secretary, respectively of the Sagamore Club in Medford, Mass.; of the Unitarian Club, the Warwick Club, the Paul Jones Club, the Portsmouth Improvement Society, the Associates Land Company, etc., of Portsmouth, and has served as an alderman in the Portsmouth City government.

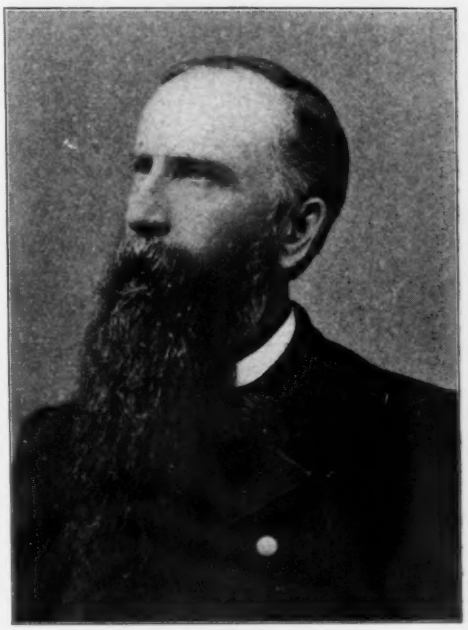
Chas. E. Woodbury.

Dr. Charles E. Woodbury

Charles Edward Woodbury, M.D., eldest son of Capt. Charles M. and Louisa Graham (Currier) Woodbury, was born in Acworth, November 1, 1895. He prepared for college at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, and graduated from Dartmouth in the class of 1870. He took up the study of medicine and graduated M.D. from the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York in 1873. He was Assistant Physician at the New Hampshire Hospital for the Insane at Concord in 1873, at the McLean Hospital, Waverly, Mass., 1879 to 1878; Bloomingdale Asylum, New York, 1881–2; Superintendent Rhode Island State Hospital 1891–9 and Superintendent of the Massachusetts State Hospital at Foxboro, from 1899 to 1908. He is a Democrat in politics and an Episcopalian in religion, and a Knight Templar. He is a member of the Boston Society of Psychiatry and Neurology, of the American Medico-Psychological Association, and the Rhode Island Medical Society. He has been of late retired from practice and living at the old homestead in Acworth. He married, October 13, 1880, Ella Diana Ordway, at Chelsea, Vt. Of their three children two are married and reside in Greater Boston, while Miss Ruth is musical instructor in the New Mexico State Institute for the Blind. Dr. Woodbury is himself a fine musician, directs the church choir and has always had charge of the music on "Old Home Day," in the observance of which he has always been a leading spirit.

Hon. A. Dean Keyes

Among the many men furnished by New Hampshire to the great northwest, who have won success and distinction in the legal profession was Adson Dean Keyes, a native of Acworth, son of Adna Keyes, long a leading farmer on the eastern border of the town, near "Keyes Hollow," and later a resident of the village of South Acworth, born October 22, 1842, and a graduate of Dartmouth College of the class of 1872. He had located at Faribault, Minn., the year before his graduation, seeking a change of climate for the benefit of his health. There he studied law with Hon. Gordon E. Cole; was admitted to the bar in November, 1873, and continued in practice up to the time of his death, February 21, 1904. He had an ex-

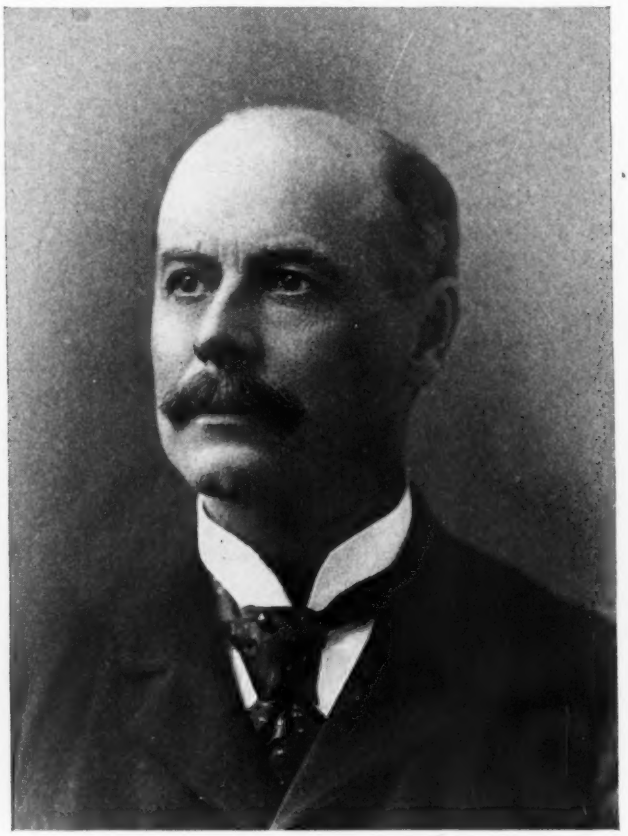


Hon. A. Dean Keyes

tensive general practice, was attorney for various corporations, and for the last two years of his life was one of the lecturers in the law department of the University of Minnesota. He was active in public life as a Republican, serving in the Minnesota legislature in 1887 and 1888. He also served one term as mayor of Faribault, was for a time city solicitor and also prosecuting attorney for Rice County. He was also, for ten years, a member of the board of education, and a member of the board of directors of the public library.

He was a Congregationalist and a Master and Royal Arch Mason, Knight Templar and Shriner. His funeral was under Masonic auspices, Faribault Commandery, K. T., performing escort duty, and business places generally throughout the city being closed during the funeral hour.

Shortly before his death he established a $4,000 scholarship in the Shattuck School, a military academy at Faribault; and by his will he also provided for scholarships at Dartmouth College and Carleton College, at Northfield, Minn., each to aid indigent worthy students intending to make the practice of law their profession—the interest, when once used and returned, to be added to the principal and become a part of the fund. These were given in the name of his wife, who died October 15, 1901.



Ashton E. Hemphill

ASHTON E. HEMPHILL, PH. G.

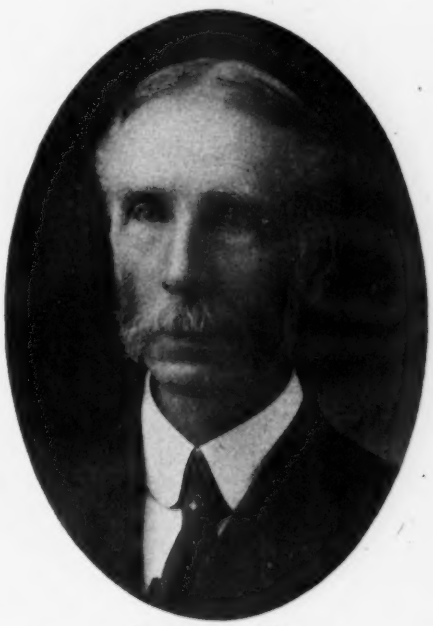
A prominent member of the Acworth colony in the enterprising city of Holyoke, Mass., is Ashton Erastus Hemphill, second son of Freeland and Lydia (McKeen) Hemphill, born September 17, 1849. He comes of Scotch-Irish ancestry on both sides, his mother's emigrant ancestor being one of the first settlers of Londonderry. His time in boyhood was divided between farm work and the district school. Later he attended select school in Acworth and the Walpole Academy. Shortly after coming of age, in April, 1871, he went to Holyoke to learn the drug business, where he was employed till the autumn of 1875, when he went to Boston where he was connected for two years with prominent drug houses, and during such time he pursued a course

in the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, where he was graduated in 1876. Returning to Holyoke he was employed as a pharmacist by leading firms till 1882, when he engaged in the storage warehouse business, in which he has continued, and is also a stockholder in various corporations.

Mr. Hemphill has been active in Republican politics, and served three years in the Massachusetts legislature—in 1881, 1885, and 1898, holding important committee places and taking an active part in legislation. He has been chairman of the Republican city committee for many years, and a member of the state committee; was secretary of the Harrison and Morton Club and chairman of the executive committee of the McKinley and Hobart Club. He was also long chairman of the board of registration, and a member of the local board of civil service examiners. He has long been active and prominent in Y. M. C. A. work, in city and state; also in the Holyoke Board of Trade in which he is chairman of the legislation committee. He is deeply interested in forest preservation and the improvement of water transportation and is at present secretary and director of the Connecticut Valley Waterways Association. He is also secretary and director of the Holyoke Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis. He is a Congregationalist, a member of the Home Market Club and of the Bay State Club of Holyoke.

Dr. Carl A. Allen

Carl A. Allen, M. D., who practiced medicine in Acworth from 1874 till 1890, and was for ten years superintendent of schools in that town and held a high place in popular esteem is a native of the town of Lempster a son of Stephen and descendant of James Allen, who came from England and settled in Medfield, Mass., in 1646. He was educated at Marlow, Tubbs Union (Washington) and Kimball Union Academies, the Bowdoin College Medical School and the Long Island College Hospital, graduating from the latter in 1874 and immediately commencing practice in Acworth. He removed to Holyoke, Mass., in 1890, where he has continued in practice with eminent success. He is a member of the New Hampshire and Massachusetts Medical Societies of the Connecticut Valley Medical Association, President of the Hol-



Dr. Carl A. Allen

yoke Medical Association, the Hampden County Medical Society, the Holyoke Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis, and a member of the staff of the Holyoke City hospital. He married, first, Sophia E. Stearns of Lebanon, who died, leaving three sons and a daughter, the sons well established in life and the daughter a graduate of Mt. Holyoke College. His present wife, by whom he has two sons, was Hattie M. Murdough of Acworth.

While pursuing his studies Dr. Allen taught school a number of terms, and was for two years superintendent of schools in his native town,

for which, as well as Acworth, he cherishes a strong affection. Years ago he established a summer home "Camp Echo" on the shore of Echo

Dr. Oscar C. Young

Lake, near the place of his birth, where his yearly vacations are passed.

Dr. Fred H. Allen

Fred Harold Allen, M. D., who presided at the recent "Old Home Day" celebration in Acworth, was born in that town, April 4, 1880, and received his early education in the Acworth schools.

At ten years of age he moved to Holyoke, Mass., with his parents and took the usual studies in the Holyoke grammar and high school, graduating from the latter in 1898. He entered Amherst College the same year, taking his degree of B. A. from that college in 1902. While in college he won first prize in English literature.

After graduating from Amherst, he spent a year in Germany; and then entered Howard Medical College, from which he received his degree of M. D. in 1907. After a two years' course in Boston City Hospital and three summers spent on the Boston Floating Hospital, he settled in Holyoke, in company with his father, Dr. C. A. Allen.

In June, 1910, he married Harriett F. Ives of Lowell, Mass. They have one son, Fred Harold, Jr.

Dr. Oscar C. Young.

Oscar C. Young, M. D., son of George W. and Sally A. (Cummings) Young was born on Gront Hill, September 17, 1869; was educated in the public schools and at the Moody Institute, Mount Hermon, Mass., and graduated from the medical department of the University of Vermont in 1894, ranking fourth in a class of sixty, and receiving a special diploma of honor. Immediately after graduation he commenced practice in the town of Charlestown where he has continued, gaining an extended practice. He has taken a lively interest in town affairs, serving on the water commission and the board of health and was chosen as delegate from Charlestown to the Constitutional Convention of 1912, though a Democrat while the town is ordinarily Republican, and took a prominent part in the work of the Convention. He is a Unitarian in religion, a Patron of Husbandry and an active member of the County and State Medical societies. He married, first, Lola E. Smith of Charlestown, who died in 1908, leaving one son now 14 years of age; second, in 1911, Blanche L. Eggleston.

Frank Arthur Metcalf.

Frank Arthur Metcalf, son of Frank M. and Emma (Mitchell) Met-

calf, a native of Acworth and a graduate of Dartmouth College of the class of 1900, entered the employ of the publishing house of King, Richardson & Co., of Springfield, Mass., immediately upon graduation, having previously canvassed for that firm and taught school as a means of meeting his college expenses. He was with the firm several years, took an interest in the Home Correspondence School, which it conducted as one of the branches of its business and finally became, and now continues, the proprietor of the same, laboring with untiring industry to build it up and extend its work, till it has come to be one of the most prosperous institutions of the kind in the country, with a large corps of able instructors and thousands of enrolled students all over the country and in all quarters of the globe.

Frank Arthur Metcalf

MID SUMMER

By Mary Alice Dwyre

The grasshopper chirps in the meadow,
And the bobolink trills on the hill;
The season's too late for the cowslip
And the airy daffodil;
But the jewel-weed flaunts its colors
From, the brookside, at its will,
And here and there, a daisy
Holds its golden color still.
The fields are stripped of their hay-crops,
And sheaves of golden grain
Rise and fall with the breezes light,
And bow their heads again,
As the darkening clouds, far overhead,
Foretell the approach of rain.

AS YEARS GO ON

By Georgiana Rogers

As the years increase so does your curiosity;
As time grows less so does your generosity.
We attend to our affairs with less regularity.
Then comes—with no impossibility—immortality.

A FEW LITTLE THINGS

By Cyrus A. Stone

A little waking with the opening day,
  A little walk in groves and garden bowers,
A little idle wandering far astray,
  Where sparkling dewdrops kiss the wayside flowers.

A little heartfelt wish to live and learn,
  To find sweet peace in hours of storm and strife;
A little wealth of wisdom to discern
  The aim, the meaning and the end of life.

A little purpose to be just and true,
  In every pending struggle for the right;
To do whatever loyal hands may do,
  With calm devotion and resistless might.

Perhaps a little dream of lasting fame
  Won by brave deeds in Freedom's cause sublime;
The bright effulgence of a stainless name,
  Undimmed by the corroding years of time.

A little shadow creeping o'er the lawn,
  A little day grown sombre sad and chill,
A coming night that knows no earthly morn.
  A little flower-strown grave on yonder hill.

A little spirit, safe beyond the bars
  That mark the boundary of the world to be,
Still faring onward, lighted by the stars
  Up to the gateway of eternity.

A little bitter mourning for the lost,
  A fleeting vision of the unknown land,
A cheering hope, when time's dark surge is crossed,
  Of a glad greeting on the golden strand.

What more than this in any human creed—
  What more could thought devise or tongue foretell?
Life's little journey ends with every need
  Supplied by One who doeth all things well.

CHARITY

By Moses Gage Shirley

The cloak of Charity should fall
  On every one we know,
As softly as to earth comes down
  The newly fallen snow.

THE BACK RIVER DISTRICT, DOVER, N. H.

The Drew Garrison

By John Scales, A. M.

Hilton's Point, now known as Dover Point, was settled in the spring of 1623; Dover Neck began to be settled in the fall of 1633; Back River District in 1642. Hilton's Point is about a mile below the mouth of Back River, at Royal's Cove. Dover Neck is on the eastern side of Back River and the western side of Fore River (Newichawannick is the Indian name). The Back River District is one of the best farm land sections of the town or the State, and the dwellers therein have always been among the best citizens of the town. And their sons and daughters who emigrated from there have made good records, near and far.

The oldest record of the town of Dover, now in existence, was recorded by the town clerk, William Walderne, on a piece of paper, in 1642, and that paper was copied into the earliest record book now extant, by William Pomfrett, who was chosen clerk in 1647, and served nearly a quarter of a century. There were record books before this one, which is marked on the cover "No. 7," but they have all been lost. Perhaps someone destroyed them to prevent their being used in the land lawsuits which the Mason heirs brought against the large land owners in Dover. Town Clerk Pomfrett was a party interested in having the contents of that piece of paper preserved, hence he recorded it in the first book he kept. It reads and spells as follows:

The Drew Garrison, Dover, N. H.

The west sied of ye Back Reuer or ouer ye Back Riuer

A Record of ye 20 Ackes loets as theay

The Drew garrison house is at the west end of a 20-acre lot, which, in turn, is at the west end of 20-acre lot number 14. These lots are 40 rods wide and 80 rods long. I will now explain the history of the 20-acre lots.

waer in order given and layed out to ye inhabetance hoes names are here under menshened with the nomber of the loet to each pertickler man. As it was powned Recorded by William Walden in a Pec of paper in ye yeir (16)42, wich lots ar in Breadth at ye water sied 40 poell and in lenketh 80 poll up into ye woods.

Names

Thomas Roberts, 1	Richard Roggers, 2
Henry Tebbets, 3	Mr. Larkham, 4
Edward Colcord, 5	George Webe, 6
John Tuttle, 7	William Story, 8
Barthey Smeg, 9	John Ugrove, 10

John Dam, 11

William Pomfrett, 12. This 12th lott is exchanged with Dea. Dam for ye 17th lott.

Wm. Hilton, Sr., 13	Edward Starback, 14

Samewell Haynes, 15. This 15th lott was Resined to John Hill, and by him sold unto Wm. ffollett as was acknowledged.

Robert Huggins, 16

John Crosse, 17. This 17th Lott is Exchanged by John Dam with Lt Pomfret for ye 12th Lott.

Thomas Layton, 18	John Hall, 19
Hatabell Nutter, 20	Henry Beck, 21
John Westell, 22	No name, 23

Richard Pinkham, 24

Bear in mind these on the river bank were 40 rods in width and 80 rods in depth; as there were 24 lots, the distance from Royal's Cove, at the mouth of Back River was three miles to lot No. 24, close to the head of tide water where Back River begins and Bellamy River ends, or empties into it.

Soon after the grants were awarded the owners began trading and exchanging. Deacon John Dam (who was not deacon until 30 years later), who drew No. 11, soon received No. 12 from his father-in-law, William Pomfret, the town clerk. And in 1656 Deacon Dam bought lot No. 13, so he then owned Nos. 11, 12 and 13 and he settled his son, William Dam, on the land, when he became of suitable age; his other son, John, was located on the east shore of Little Bay, which to this day bears the name, Dame's Point.

William Dam was born 14 October, 1653; his wife was Martha Nute, also born in 1653. She was daughter of James, who owned the lots next south of Deacon John Dam's. They were married about 1679. He probably had been living on his father's land there three or four years before marriage and had built a garrison house, as the Indians were getting to be troublesome. Anyhow he had a garrison, as the Provincial records show. It stood where the Daniel Twombly house now stands, now owned by James Wiggin, half way between the Nute and the Rounds places. It was built before this Drew garrison and was contemporary with it. It was in that garrison that William Dam's six children were born, the eldest, Pomfret, 4 March, 1681, and the youngest, Lear, 17 March, 1695. The fourth child was Samuel, born 21 March, 1689. When a young man he settled in the District of Maine, and his descendants to this day preserve the ancient spelling of the name—Dam. The Nute and Dam families have a common burying ground on the bank of Back River, where I have seen three headstones with inscriptions, and others without name. These are the graves of James Nute, founder of the Nute family in America, Martha Dam and her husband, William Dam.

It was before 1648 that James Nute bought lots No. 9 and 10 from the grantees, John Ugrove and Barthey Smeg. And much, if not all, of that land is now owned by the Nute family, his descendants, having remained in the name 265 years; the present owner is Thomas Herbert Nute.

In Volume 17 of the Provincial Papers are the following references to the Dam garrison. From 7 January to 6 February, 1695, it says John Cross served as one of the guards, at Will. Dam's garrison; from 12 May to 8 June, 1695, John Bickford was watchman; from 4 November to 5 December, 1695, John Tucker and John Miller were guardsmen; from 5 December, 1695 to 7 January, 1696, Ephraim Jackson was the special soldier on duty. That period was very perilous, and no man or crew of men dared to go to the fields or the woods to work without carrying their

loaded guns for use in defending their lives, in case the Indians should make a sudden attack on them from an ambush in the woods.

So much for the Dam garrison. I will now take up the consideration of the Drew garrison and show to you that, beyond reasonable doubt, it was built by John Drew, Sr., in 1698, and stands on the west end of a 20-acre lot, which is west of 20-acre lot No. 14, which is north of the Dam lot No. 13, which I have been talking about. I will first give you the evidence by quoting the deeds of land purchases made by John Drew, Sr., between 1680 and 1702.

THE DREW GARRISON, DEEDS

1680, June 25. "William ffollett and Elizabeth his wife, for and in consideration of a valuable sum of money to us well and truly paid by the hand of our beloved son, John Drew & for other causes us thereunto moving, have given, granted and sold," etc., "a certain tract or Parcell of Land containing Twentie Akers Scituate on ye West Side of ye back Riuer, being ye fifteenth Lott in ye Number of ye Lotts as it doth appear by Douer Records," etc.—Recorded February 2, 1719.

1696, May 11. "I William Brackston of ye Towne of Douer in ye Prouince of New Hampshire, Planter sendeth Greeting" . . . "for Twentie two Pounds of currant and lawful money," etc. . . . "delivered by ye hand of John Drew of ye Town and Prouince aforesaid, Cooper," etc. . . "give, grant, sell," etc. . . . "a certain tract or Parcell of land containing twentie Acres wth ye Appurtenances belonging to it, Scituate lying and being on ye West Side of ye Back Riuer in ye Town of Douer, and is ye fourteenth Lott in ye Number of ye Twentie Acre Lotts, and is thirty eight rods wide by ye water side and four score and four rods West North West into ye woods, bounded on ye south side by Joseph Tibbetts, on ye East by ye River, on ye North on ye high way, on ye West on ye Commons," etc.

his
"WILLIAM X BRACKSTON
mark

her
"ABIGAIL X BRACKSTON"
mark

Recorded December 28, 1699.

1697, August 16. "Zachariah Pitman" sold to "John Drew" twenty acres granted to him by the town of Dover in 1694 "lying and being in ye Dry Pines between Jno. Knight's and Zachariah ffield's land." This was in the neighborhood of Field's garrison.—Recorded December 29, 1699.

1698, May 6. Thomas Austin sold to John Drew, both of Dover, "a certain Tract or Parcell of Land containing Twentie Acres, lying & being on ye West Side of ye Back Riuer, as it was laid out *above* ye Lott of land granted to Elder Starbuck, which Twentie Acre Lott is ye fourteenth in Number of Lotts all of w^{ch} Twentie Acres of land as it was laid out and bounded by ye lot layers of ye Town of Douer as will appear on Douer Records," etc.—Recorded December 31, 1699.

1699, March 16. Abraham Newt sold to John Drew "for and in consideration of a house to me in hand delivered by ye hand of Jno Drew of ye Town and Province aforesaid Scituate on ye West side on Douer Neck," etc., "a certain tract or parcell of Marsh and flatts scituate on ye East side of ye Back River, adjacent to Partridge Point and so down by ye Back River side three score and two Rods, or poles, to Sandie hill, all which Marsh and flatts," etc., he sells to Drew for the house on Dover Neck.—Recorded December 29, 1699.

1698, June 6. "I Robert Huckins, ye Eldest son and Heir of James Huckins, ye only son and successor of Robert Huckins, sometime of Douer

in ye Province of New Hampshire deceased," etc., sold to John Drew for fourteen pounds, "a certain Tract or parcell of land containing twentie acres, granted to my grandfather Robert Huckins by ye Towne of Douer in ye year 1642, Scituate on ye West side of Back Riuer, being ye Sixteenth Lott in ye Nomber of Lotts, bounded on ye East by ye River; on ye South by Jno Drew his land; on ye North by Thomas Whitehouse his land; on ye West by ye Commons; all wch twentie Acres of land are as it was laid out and bounded by ye lot-layers of ye Town of Dover," etc.—Recorded January 1, 1699–1700.

1700, July 6. John Drew and wife, "Sara," sold to Jospeh Tibbetts of Dover, "a Sertain tract or parcell of land Scituate on ye West side of ye Back River, being part of twentie Aker Lott bought of Thomas Austin," and located "at ye south west of Drew's land and the Commons."

1700, Dec. 7. John Drew, Sr., bought of Joshua Wingate of Hampton, son of John Wingate of Dover, deceased, "a Sertain tract or Parcell of Land Scituate on ye West side of ye Back Riuer Containeinge Twentie Akers, wch said Land my father, John Wingett, Deceased, formerly bought of Ralfe Haull, and is lyinge and beinge betwene a Twentie Aker Lott laide oute to my father and ye Hed of ye said twentie Acre Lottes borderinge on ye northe west on ye aforesaid Lotts laid out to my father, Jno. Wingett, and on ye South weste by ye Commons, and on ye South Este on ye Commons, and on ye North Este on a Lott of Land now in ye Tenure and occupation of ye aforesaid Jno. Drew; all which twentie acres of land were laide oute and bounded by ye Lott layers of ye Towne of Douer," etc.

1701–2, Febr. 5. John Drew, Sr., bought of Pomfrett Whitehouse, grandson of William Pomfrett, lot No. 17.

1702, June 16. John Drew, Sr., bought of "Israell Hogsdon" and Ann, his wife, twenty acres of land granted him in 1658 by the town of Dover "scituate and beinge on ye Weste side of ye Back Riuer, bordering on ye north by a twentie acre Lott laide oute att ye same time to John Roberts, and betwene itt and Ralfe Hall his twentie acre Lott, above ye hed of ye old twentie acre Lotts on ye Weste side of ye Back River," etc.

1705, May 26. John Drew, Sr., bought of Richard Paine and Sarah, his wife, of Boston, twenty acres of land with marsh and flatts.

1705–6, March 1. John Drew, Sr., "Cooper," bought of Israel Hogsdon, "Carpender," a "piece of salt marsh and thatch ground," lying and being on the west side of Back River adjacent to Drew's land.

1st. William Follett and his wife Elizabeth gave to their "beloved son, John Drew," lot No. 15, on Back River, 25 June, 1680.

2d. May 11, 1696, Mr. Drew bought of William Brackston of Dover, lot No. 14.

3d. May 6, 1698, Mr. Drew bought of Thomas Austin of Dover, 20 acres west of lot No. 14, and that is the land on which the garrison stands.

4th. June 16, 1698, Mr. Drew bought of Robert Huckins of Oyster River, lot No. 16.

5th. February 5, 1702, Mr. Drew bought of Pomfrett Whitehouse, lot No. 17.

6th. June 16, 1702, Mr. Drew bought of Israel Hogsdon, "Cooper," of Dover, lot No. 18.

Thus you see he had five lots on the river front, west side of Back River, covering a space of 200 rods.

The deed from William Brackston says lot No. 14, as he sold it to Mr. Drew, was 38 rods wide, at the river bank, and ran back 84 rods into the woods, to make the 20 acres; the reason for this is that a road two rods wide was on the north side, about where the road now is to Mr. Peaslee's house, which stands above on lot No. 15. This roadway ran in the low ground by the fence between the

Rounds and the Peaslee farms. The Peaslee family has lived there since 1760. The present owner is Joseph E. Peaslee, who was born in the garrison house, where the parents resided while the present Peaslee house was being built in 1842.

7th. On March 16, 1699, Mr. Drew sold his house on Dover Neck, where he resided, and which he inherited from his father, William Drew, to Abraham Nute, in exchange for marsh land on the west side of Back River. The marsh land along the west shore of Back River was always reckoned separate from the high land. Mr. Peaslee now owns several pieces of marsh where the adjoining high ground is owned by other persons.

Now we gather from all this that Mr. Drew would not have sold his house on Dover Neck until he had another to move into. About a year before this sale he bought the 20 acres on which the garrison stands. He built the garrison here sometime; hence there can be no reasonable doubt he built it between May 6, 1698, and March 16, 1699. *Quod erat demonstrandum.*

The line of descent of the owners of the garrison is as follows: John Drew, Sr., Francis Drew; Joseph Drew; Joseph Drew, Jr.; William Plaisted Drew; Edwin Plaisted Drew; Holmes B. Rounds, whose mother was Elsie Pickering Drew, a lineal descendant of John Drew, Sr. The mansion house here was built in 1810 by William Plaisted Drew, a great-great-grandson of John Drew, Sr., who built the garrison.

It is well to keep in mind that the Indians did not trouble Dover people before 1675, more than 30 years after the grants of land were made. So there were no garrisons before that date. Another point to bear in mind is that there was no call for building garrisons after 1725, when the Indian wars ceased here, having continued fifty years. The last Dover man who lost his scalp was John Evans, the Poet Whittier's great-grandfather. The Indians performed that surgical operation in the vicinity of the Knox Marsh road beyond the road to Bellamy mill. Mr. Drew had good reason for building a garrisoned house when he did. The Oyster River massacre had occurred only four years before, when his father and one brother were killed, and other members of the family were carried captives to Canada.

In the records of about 1700 a highway is mentioned between Dam's land and that of James Nute, just south, which led to a landing place at the head of James Nute's creek, about a mile from the Drew garrison. This creek is above Hope-Hood's Point. The name of this point is derived from a noted Indian chief, said to have belonged to the Abenaki tribe. Doctor Quint says he was the Sagamore, Wahowah, or Wohawa, chief of all the lands from Exeter to Salmon Falls. The historian, Hubbard, in his Narrative, calls him "Hope Hood," and says he was son of Robin Hood. The two are mentioned together in signing a deed of land at "Squammagonak" to Peter Coffin, January 3, 1688. It was Hope Hood who led the attack on Newichawannick settlement in 1690, as well as that on Fox Point shore soon after. So noted did he become for his ferocity to the English settlers that Mather in his "Magnolia" calls him "that memorable tygre," and "that hellish fellow," etc. The tradition is that he was killed in 1690 and buried on this point of land which bears, and will ever bear, his name. No headstone marks the exact spot where he was buried, but it is affirmed that the groans of the old Indian warrior are still to be heard there from time to time among the moaning branches of the trees, when great storms prevail. It is supposed he died of his wounds received in the fight at Fox Point, and his friends brought him across the river to this Point and buried him.

Hope Hood was one of the occasional neighbors of William Dam and

James Nute. No wonder they had a garrison and soldiers to defend them, although the doughty old Indian chief seems never to have troubled them. Probably he was in his peaceful moods when he lived on Hope Hood Point, and they treated him kindly.

Cotton Mather in his "Magnolia" gives an account of Hope Hood's treatment of James Key, son of John Key of Quochecho, a child of about five years of age who was captured by the Indians at Salmon Falls; and that "hellish fellow, Hope Hood, once the servant of a Christian master in Boston, was made master of him, and treated him in a very cruel manner."

In another passage Mather says, in regard to the Indian attack on Wells, that Hope Hood and his party, "having first had a skirmish with Captain Sherborn, they appeared the next Lord's Day at Newichawannick, or Berwick, where they burned some houses and slew a man. Three days after they came upon a small hamlet on the South side of the Pascataqua River, called Fox Point, and besides the burning of several houses, they took half a dozen prisoners, and killed more than a dozen of the too securely ungarrisoned people; which was as easy to do as to have spoiled an ordinary hen-roost. But Captain Floyd and Captain Greenleaf coming (from Salisbury) upon these Indians made some slaughter among them, recovered some captives, with much plunder, and bestowed a good wound upon Hope Hood who lost his gun (which was next to his life) in this action." The unfortunate thing about these Indian wars is that the Indians left no record of their side of the history.

It may be noticed, from the list of lot owners, that John Tuttle had "No. 7." Mr. Tuttle was the first of the name to settle in Dover, and his residence was on Dover Neck, on the east side of High Street and about a quarter of a mile below the meeting house, where now is River View Hall. He did not come over to Back River to reside, but one son did, and that lot No. 7 has remained in possession of the Tuttle family and the Tuttle name until a few years ago.

What a beautiful locality Back River is, and always has been. Directly across the river from the Drew garrison is Huckleberry Hill, the ancient training ground of Capt. John Tuttle's valiant soliders. Further down the ridge, at the extreme right is the site of the old meeting house. All along the river bank, at suitable spots, are the burial lots of the Back River families; there lies the dust of brave men and devout women. There are no ancient burying grounds back so far from the river as this old garrison. Those men and women had eyes that appreciated the beautiful in life and the "Sleeping Place" in death.

Another noticeable thing about this Back River locality is the location of the dwellings a half mile back from the river; each land owner built his house and his barn as near to the river bank as the nature of the ground would permit to secure good drainage and good spring water. The houses were nearer to the river than the barns and outbuildings. This arrangement was because of the fact that the chief travel was done by boats on the river. There were roads to the river where each family had its boats. The great business center, then, was on the Neck, just across the river. When the farmers wanted to trade they went there in their boats, or to Portsmouth. This custom of travelling by boats was in use as late as sixty years ago. The old houses all fronted square to the south, as the garrison does. The reason for this is apparent when we consider the fact that clocks were scarce, and, when they had them, were not very accurate time-keepers. The sun always keeps correct time; when it cast a shadow square with

the east and west ends of the house the housewife knew that was high noon, and would toot her dinner horn accordingly to call the workmen from afar in the fields. A noon mark on the window sill was kept to show the time also. You can find the noon mark now, if you search carefully in the front windows of very old houses. Now no housewife thinks of blowing the dinner horn, or the conch shell, which antedated the horn, because every day laborer carries a Waterbury or a Waltham watch in his vest pocket, and has it regulated by an electric stroke from the Observatory in Washington or Cambridge at noon every day. Why, the day laborers now have for every-day fare what would have been luxuries for the aristocrats of Dover Neck and Back River 200 years ago.

Persons driving along the Garrison road no doubt wonder at the fashion that prevails of having the barns nearer the road then the houses which seem to be behind them; that is the barns appear to be in front of the house. The reason of that is that the barns were built long before the roads, and were *behind* the houses, because the great thoroughfare was the river, and moreover they did not want the beautiful view to the river, and Dover Neck beyond, obstructed by old barns and out buildings. They had an eye for the beautiful, as well as the useful.

Speaking of garrisons it may be well to mention one more in this section, which stood on the height of land, a short distance west of the Back River school house. It was built by Zachius Field, who was taxed at Oyster River in 1664 and owned land at Back River as early as 1670. It was probably built soon after the Indians squared their accounts with Major Walderne at Cochecho, June 28, 1689. In connection with that garrison Rev. John Pike, for many years pastor of the First Church, relates that July 8, 1707, John Bunker and Ichabod Rawlins were going with a cart from Lieut. Zach Field's garrison to James Bunker's, at Oyster River, for a loom, when they were slain by the Indians. This incident shows what lively times they had about here in those days.

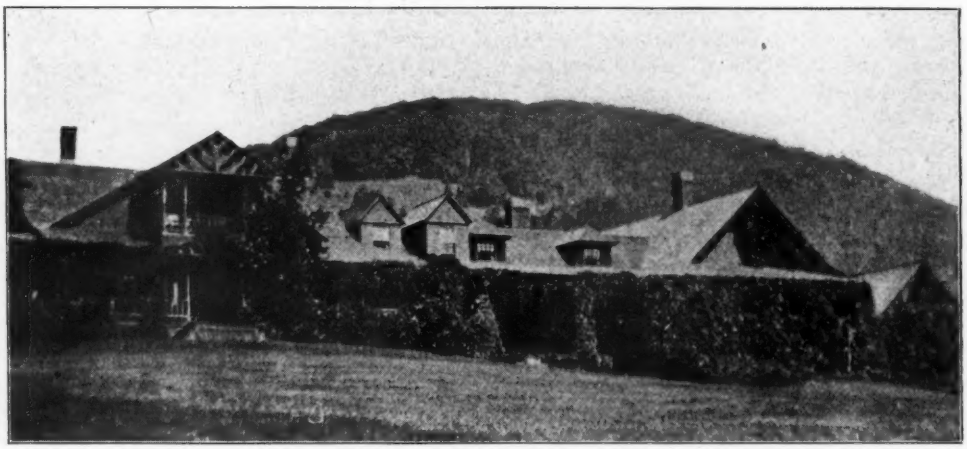
Some cranks are accustomed to bemoan the Yankees; that the race is dying out; that foreigners are overrunning the land; and so on, page after page of twaddle. Why, look at this very locality, Back River, Tuttle, Nute, Drew, Peaslee, Emerson, Tibbetts, Leighton, Rounds, and others; their ancestors were among the first settlers here and in New England. Mr. Rounds' mother was a Drew, a lineal descendant of John Drew, Sr., who built the garrison here. The Tuttles and the Nutes are still here. The Peaslees, who came here more than a century and a half ago, have their descendants here with us today, also the Emersons. The Dover Yankees are not dying out; they could not all stay here in Dover they went where work called them, and opportunities for manifestation of their abilities for usefulness were found.

MY DREAM HILL

By Josephine F. Wilson

Far away in the heart of my mountains,
Where Nature alone is queen,
I would build a cabin of pine logs,
And live on the Hill of my Dreams.

Far away in the valley of sunset,
Where the mountains are shadowed with gold,
I would live on the slopes of my mountain
Till the valley itself grows old.



Prospect Farm, Lancaster, N. H.

AT TWILIGHT IN THE NORTHLAND

By Lena E. Bliss

It is early twilight in the old New England town, and we are idly dreaming on our little porch, when we glance up to see an auto at our very door. "Would you like to ride out to the Farm?" calls a cheery voice.

"Would we, indeed?" in a chorus of answers.

"Oh, how lovely!" and in the twinkling of an eye the car is crowded to its utmost capacity and we are off.

Boast ye who may of your Italian skies, your Alpine lakes, your foreign crags! I still must sing the praises of our own America, the Great White Hills, the charming vales, the fir-clad plains of the dear North Country! I yet must ask in eager joy, Have you seen Lancaster?

Your thousand-dollar sunset paintings tempt me not, when I can gaze with awe upon the nearer miracle of the flaming orb itself as it gradually descends below the mountains, leaving the tender afterglow to shed its soft radiance over the valley. Your Alpine lakes can mirror no fairer beauty than that of Martin Meadow. Your mighty peaks lure me in vain when Lafayette and Washington beckon me on!

As we round the curve and approach the vine-clad cottage at Prospect Farm, your Italian villas fade away into insignificance! And we may be pardoned our shouts of ecstasy at the vision which lies before us.

A subtle, delicate perfume pervades our senses, and we look in vain for the cause until we suddenly stumble upon a border of cinnamon pinks in full bloom. Then we lift our eyes and behold! the entire enclosure is bordered with the same; the garden winds in and out among more borders of this frail flower; we inhale its fragrance everywhere!

Now let us inspect the gardens more closely. We have come for roses. Look! Mass upon mass of red, old-fashioned roses—acres and acres of roses! What gorgeous coloring, what magnificent petals, what ravishing abundance! The blush rose peeps out from the hedges; the tea rose dwells apart in haughty purity, the bridal rose shyly nods her greeting. The day lily, larkspur, and canterbury

bell frolic with the wind and mockingly lure us farther on; the lily of the valley nestles among the leaves of its cosy home.

We emerge from the garden and traverse the velvety lawn to the cottage, brushing with our cheek, as we pass, the silvery spruce and pointed fir. We pause to note the butternut tree beyond, the shading maple, and the royal oak.

Now we are at the cottage with its broad piazzas. We wander through the spacious dining hall and linger beside the open fireplace, then on through the living room and library. Comfort and elegance surround us everywhere.

It was from this porch that F. Hopkinson Smith painted his famous pictures. It is from this point that we obtain our finest view of the mountains. Close your eyes and picture, if you can, forty miles of hills and mountains—from Carter on the North to Moosilauke on the South—the Presidential Range, with its soft and beautiful outlines; Pliny on the left, and Cherry, poor wounded Cherry, baring to our gaze her livid scar left by the path of the slide. Nearer to Jefferson we point out Bois, with the Ammonoosuc winding through. Such is the scenery immortalized by Starr King.

But yonder twinkling star, a glistening gem on the brow of Lafayette, warns us that it is time to go. We cast a lingering look back at the lights of Jefferson which seem so like "the little flitting white-fire insect" and bid farewell to our kind friends who have made the stay so pleasant. The moon is high when we enter our home village and our dreams this night are in very truth rose-colored fancies.

THE COTTAGE

By LeRoy Smart

Upon a sunny, southern slope
  My mother's cottage stands;
A tangled mass of loveliness,
  The toil of loving hands.

On every hand the vista blends
  In rapturous content;
And we ask where, as days pass there,
  May life be better spent.

Each summer day the soft winds blow
  From o'er the mountain-side;
And pine trees sough with weeping bough,
  At quiet eventide.

Here are the paths of yesterday,
  Once trod by willing feet;
Here are the bounds and silent mounds
  Of friends we used to greet.

In mem'ry's halls are pictures dear,
  Of maid and matron, too;
Each sylvan spot reveals a thought
  To pass in fond review.

Anon, there come at twilight-fall,
  Fantastic forms of yore;
And ghosts of youth peer in, forsooth,
  The old, vine-trellised door.

No sweeter dreams I e'er can have
  Than those of cottage time;
And other place will never grace
  A land of fairer clime.

MONADNOCK—AFAR

By Charles Nevers Holmes

It rises grandly, far away—
  That mountain all alone;
A sentinel by night or day,
  A king upon its throne.

No human sculptor wrought that form,
  No human genius planned,
But Time's slow change, and frost and storm,
  Was Nature's magic wand.

In rock-bound garb of gray and green,
  Remote from ocean's shore,
It stands the same as it was seen
  In ancient years of yore.

Amid a rich and rugged plain,
  A land of husbandry,
It looms aloof in sun or rain
  With peaceful majesty.

Above its crest the white clouds sleep,
  Soft, basking in the sun;
Across its breast dark shadows creep
  In silence, one by one.

Or, cloudlessly, beneath Sol's blaze,
  Embossed against the sky,
Monadnock lies in azure haze,
  Resplendent to the eye.

A miniature in stone, afar,
  A king from base to crest
When Sol bedims the morning-star
  Or paints the gorgeous West.

A monument which long shall last!
  Grand mountain, far or near;
A patriarch that links the past
  With life that's present here.

NEW HAMPSHIRE NECROLOGY

HON. CHARLES H. TURNER

Hon. Charles Henry Turner, born in Wentworth, May 26, 1860, died in that town August 31, 1913.

Mr. Turner attended the Wentworth schools, till seventeen years old, when his mother died and he went to New York City, where he was for a time employed by the Elevated R. R. Co., and then engaged with an ice company, for several years alternating between hard work and hard study at the Columbia University. In 1889 he was nominated by the Democrats for the State Senate in a strong Republican district, and though not elected, made so good a campaign that he was given the nomination of that party for Congress to fill a vacancy, in the 6th district, and was elected at a special election, to the 51st Congress. He declined to be a candidate for reëlection, and was made doorkeeper of the 52d Congress. At the close of the term he entered upon the practice of law in Washington, continuing till 1893, when he was made Assistant U. S. District Attorney, which office he held till 1911, when he resigned and returned to private practice, which he followed with success, till his health failed, in June last, and he returned to his early home for the recuperation which never came.

While in Congress Mr. Turner was united in marriage with Miss Winnie Lewis of Laconia, who survives him.

THOMAS L. WADLEIGH

Thomas L. Wadleigh, fifty-four years of age, died August 20, 1913, in Meredith, the town where he was born and passed his life. Mr. Wadleigh was the son of Nathan B. and Sarah (Lang) Wadleigh and was born October 21, 1858. He had been identified with the lumber business for more than thirty years and was general manager of the Meredith Shook and Lumber Co. for many years. He was a life long Democrat and served as post master and as representative to the legislature in 1893 and was a member of the Democratic State Committee at the time of his death. He was one of the first board of water commissioners when the Meredith water system was installed and was keenly interested in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the town.

Mr. Wadleigh was not connected with any social orders, his home taking their place in his affections. He had no children, but had given a home and love to two motherless boys. The last years of his life were clouded by failing health and deafness, which shut him out from many social pleasures, but his indomitable courage and sunny disposition never failed. He is survived by a wife, mother and sister.

DR. ROBERT O. TREADWELL

Robert Odiorne Treadwell, M. D., born in Portsmouth, October 31, 1822, died in that city, August 23, 1913.

Dr. Treadwell was the son of Daniel H. and Ann (Langdon) Treadwell. He graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1841, being a classmate of Thomas Wentworth Higginson, and was the last survivor of his class. He took a special course in medicine in the Philadelphia Medical School graduating in 1845, and immediately went to Paris where he continued his professional study, and where he was present at the first etherization of a patient in Europe. Returning home, he practiced medicine about ten years in Portsmouth, after which he again went abroad, and practiced for some time in Italy, where he was for some time a professor in a medical college. He was an accomplished linguist, and was for a while an instructor in languages at the University of Barcelona. Again returning to this country he held a professorship at Harvard. He retired to private life some years since, on account of ill-health, devoting his time mainly to the study of literature. He resided in the house built by Jeremiah Mason in 1808, which his father had bought after the death of the latter.

Some fifty years ago Dr. Treadwell married Miss Mariana Weston, from whom he separated later, on account of incompatibility. She survives him with one child, her home being at Arlington Heights, Mass.

GEORGE HENRY MANN

George Henry Mann, of Woodsville, for thirty years a popular railroad employee on the White Mountain division of the Boston and Maine, died August 1, 1913, at the State Hospital in Concord, where he had recently been taken for treatment.

Mr. Mann was born in Benton, February 19, 1848. When he was twenty-one years of age he moved to Woodsville and entered the service of the railroad company as freight brakeman. Seven years later he was married to Miss Elnora Gove of Wentworth, who survives him. He worked for the railroad company about thirty years and was last engaged as passenger conductor. For the last few years he conducted a store in Woodsville. Late last autumn he received injuries from a fall down an elevator shaft from which he never fully recovered, and which was the cause of his going to the State Hospital.

He was a staunch Democrat and represented his town in the Legislature for one term. He leaves four brothers, Ezra B. and Melvin of Woodsville, Hosea of Littleton, and Moses Mann of Boston; two sisters, Mrs. W. S. Nutter of Woodsville and Susan M. Mann of Laconia; three sons, Scott, Fred and Harley Mann, and two daughters, Ada and Ida, all of Woodsville.

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER'S NOTES

A large portion of this double number of the GRANITE MONTHLY is occupied by an illustrated article on Matters and Men of the town of Acworth. Extended as it is, however, it is far from complete, comparatively a small part of the town and of its history being covered. Some matter forwarded by Dr. Charles A. Brackett, who lived in the "Derry Hill" district in his youth, is so good in its entirety that, instead of being condensed and included in this article, it is reserved for a separate article in another issue. Perhaps some resident of still another district may be moved to write of men and affairs therein. Much, indeed, might be said of the strong men and worthy women of that good old town. It is proper to add, here, that we are under obligations to Dr. Charles E. Woodbury, and George R. Cummings for material assistance in the preparation and illustration of the Acworth article.

The regular fall meeting of the New Hampshire Board of Trade is to be held in the City of Keene on Tuesday, September 23, afternoon and evening, on invitation of the Keene Commercial Club. The business session will be held at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the City Council room, when any business in order will be transacted, and the following question discussed: "How Can the Work of the State Board of Trade be made more Effective in Promoting the General Welfare?" Following this session the visiting delegates will be taken on an auto ride about the city, by courtesy of the Keene Commercial Club. At 7.45 P. M., a reception will be held complimentary to the State Board at the Opera House, followed by a public meeting, to which citizens generally are invited, at which the greetings of the City and the Commercial Club will be extended by His Honor Charles G. Shedd, Mayor of Keene, with response by O. H. Chase of Newport, president of the State Board, and an address on "The Educational Outlook," will be given by Hon. Henry C. Morrison, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

On Wednesday, August 28, a notable gathering of New Hampshire people, and not a few from beyond the borders of the state, was held at the birthplace of Daniel Webster, in that part of the present city of Franklin, once embraced within the limits of the town of Salisbury, the occasion being the formal dedication of the restored birthplace, under the auspices of the Daniel Webster Birthplace Association, through whose agency the Webster house, or that part of it in which the great "Expounder" was born, has been restored to its original condition on the exact site upon which it then stood. Not less than 1,500 people were present at the exercises, which were conducted in a large tent and at which Chief Justice Frank N. Parsons of Franklin, first vice-president of the Association, presided in the absence of the President—Hon. William E. Chandler, who was unfortunately detained by illness, and whose address was read by George H. Moses of Concord. The oration, which was a comprehensive and masterly production, was given by Hon. Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts. Other addresses were given by Governor Felker, ex-Governor Bachelder, ex-Governor Pingree of Vermont, Hon. David Cross and others, and one prepared by Senator Gallinger, who was unable to be present, was read by James O. Lyford. A poem written for the occasion by Edna Dean Proctor, was read by H. H. Metcalf. Membership in the Association costs ten dollars, all subsequent contributions being voluntary. All citizens disposed to aid a worthy and patriotic cause, who have not already done so, are invited to become members, which they may do by remitting the amount specified, with their names, to the treasurer of the Association, Dr. J. W. Staples of Franklin.

The Universalist State Convention is to be held in the town of Marlborough on Wednesday and Thursday, September 24 and 25, preceded by the Sunday School Convention in the same place on the day previous, with the Young Peoples' Christian Union Convention in the evening. Hon. H. W. Parker of Claremont is the president of the State Convention, and the occasional sermon will be given at 4 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, by Rev. C. F. McIntire of Woodsville.

The Board of Control, provided for by the legislature at the last session, having charge of the various charitable and reformatory institutions of the State, has been finally completed by the Governor and Council. It consists, in addition to the Governor and the Secretary of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, of Dr. George W. McGregor of Littleton, Benjamin W. Couch of Concord and the purchasing agent, who is George W. Fowler of Pembroke. By the latter all supplies for the various state institutions and Governmental departments, must be purchased.

EDGAR O. CROSSMAN, M. D.